The New-York Times.

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THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

A Fine Day and an Enthusiastic Celebration.

How the Holiday was Observed in City and Country.

Grand Pow-Wow of the Sachems at Tammany Hall.

Brilliant and Imposing Parade of the National Guard.

Celebrations by the Germans, Colored Men and Societies.

The Excursions, Fires, Accidents and Affrays of the Day.

Beautiful Display of Fire-Works Throughout the City.

The ninety-fifth anniversary of our national independence was celebrated, in public and private, yesterday. Although the observance was general, it by no means equalled the unanimity and magnitude of some former years. Then the processions embraced not only all of the military, but many of the civic societies. They filled the streets proportionally as much as did the recent grand German Peace demonstration. Not only were the exercises confined to the simple march and review, as is now the case during a few hours, but the entire day and evening was exhausted with social, military and political reunions, balls and parties, at which any quantity and every variety of patriotic sentiments were expressed. The land, the flag and the forefathers were the themes of jubilant discussion, to which there seemed no limit of extravagance and enthusiasm.

The procession yesterday assumed quite meagre proportions, and no very extensive or enthusiastic comety or other celebration took place. The display of flags, bunting and fireworks was exceedingly magnificent, and with the exception of the great daily morning newspaper establishments, all the large business houses in the lower portion of the City were closed. The municipal, national and foreign Government offices were only open for a brief time in the morning.

The weather was, upon the whole, propitious. Just before dawn a gentle shower of rain fell. At sunrise the clouds broke away, and for a time the early morning sunbeams flooded the City, gilding the tall spires and towers with a yellow sheen, gleaming over roofs and cornices, and falling upon the green foliage and lawns of the parks and court-yards with beautiful effect. Clouds and sunshine alternated throughout the remainder of the day. A delicious sea-breeze swept the streets, and not only tempered the air to a comfortable degree, but carried away volumes of the smoke and fumes of fire-works.

The preceding night had been unusually quiet for such an occasion. Occasionally a heavy explosion would vary the monotonous crackle and rattle of small-arm discharges, but the din was not sufficient to materially interfere with slumber. Bright and early the rising generation were on the alert for the noisy pleasures of the anniversary, and at once were "up and at it." The bang of pistols and toy cannon, the whirr, splutter and snap of fire-crackers, the loud explosions of bombs and other pyrotechnic devices for noise made the welkin ring from sunrise until midnight. There was no escape from the racket. From garret to cellar the missiles flew and rent the air with noisy concussions. All the juvenile portion of the City population, from three to sixty year-old boys, were more or less thus engaged. The amount of agility and excitement they displayed in the wholesale and retail destruction of every dangerous pyrotechnic compound was wonderful. The older the boys were the more frantically did they throw themselves into the sport. The whiz, bang, pop, whirr-r, crash, fizzle, bim, and hurrah at times was ear-splitting. The air was full of sulphurous and saltpetre fumes, and the flash and puff of explosions were incessant. Scores of thousands of proud fathers had all more than they bargained for. Johnny and Tommy and all the other-named urchins rushed to and fro with packs of the red pellets in hand, shouting with glee, or occasionally crying out with the pain of scorched fingers. Jennie and Julie and all the little fair ones, meanwhile, keep up a fire of torpedoes, and the fond parents, between the duty of punk-holders and watchers, had neither rest nor peace until the tired and sleepy hour came. Excited eyes, ears, appetites, voices, toilettes and agile movements ruled the hours from beginning to end. If the quantity decides the quality of patriotic fervor, then the juveniles carried off the palm yesterday, for they exploded more fire-works than all their elders. But the total amount consumed must have been far below the usual average, if we believe the dealers, who complained of having sold a very small proportion of their wares. This may be accounted for, because of the present scarcity of money and dullness of business.

The deep boomings of the cannon, at sunrise, noon and sunset, from the Battery and all the forts, men of war, and at the Navy-yard, shook the windows and seemed to rock the waters. The Stars and Stripes never were more numerously displayed. Miles and miles of these glorious colors fluttered everywhere. The public buildings floated mammoth State and national colors, and the flags of every nation were lavishly displayed. Prominent among these were the Prussian flags. The shipping at the wharves along the water-front were gaily decked from bulwark to topmast; in fact the rigging was almost entirely hidden by flags. As far as the eye could reach along the Long Island and New-Jersey shores the same brilliant display was observable. In the harbor, down the Bay and Narrows, and toward the far out sea, every vessel was gorgeously arrayed in flags and bunting. Up the Hudson, the Sound, and the other waters, fleets of steamers, excursion barges and other craft were brilliantly dressed from stem to stern, and colors floated from every flag-staff along the country shores in the dim distance. In the City all the railroad cars, the stages, carts, carriages and horses were elegantly decked with miniature flags.

All the lines of travel were thronged. People were going from ferry to ferry, park to park, or to all places of sight and sound attractiveness. Large numbers of persons came from the country, and rambled hither and thither in search of pleasure. The streets presented a very animated appearance. Ladies and children dressed in the gayest of colors, and men and boys in full Summer costume, were in endless motion. Everything was pleasant and full of interest.

Toward evening the throng was greatly increased. Everybody seemed to come out of the houses to witness the fire-works—all the avenues leading to the Parks and Squares where these displays were made, poured out immense streams of humanity, until every place was packed. The night was more noisy and exciting. The reserve of noises and fumes seemed to have been called out, until the very heavens seemed to resound.

Altogether, if the observance was not as extensive, it was as hearty as ever, and not even the unpleasant moistness of the evening seemed to dampen the ardor of the thousands of delighted and shouting spectators.

The Military Display.

The Fourth of July has gradually come to be the great parade day in New-York City. On that occasion one can always see at its best the magnificent body of men known as the First Division of the New-York State National Guard, which is at once the flower and fruit of our American militia system. Since the war the popular interest in the militia which the actual business of fighting had effectually quenched, has sprung up again. The people turn out in crowds, which increase every year, to see the parade of the citizen soldiery, and the latter are thereby stimulated to redouble their attention to the particulars of drill and discipline. The plain uniforms which were so much in vogue among the real soldiers of eight years ago are gradually giving way, and the old gorgeous play-soldier apparel is gradually coming up again, though with the exception of Mr. Fisk's Erie band, nothing has yet made its appearance which is absolutely "loud."

Great previous preparation had been made for the pageant of yesterday, and there has been a good deal of rivalry among the "crack" regiments as to which should make the best show on the glorious day. The result was a turn-out magnificent in point of numbers, appearance, and, on the whole, in discipline. It was the verdict of all experienced men that the regiments had not appeared with such full ranks for many years. Even the least regiments mustered in respectable numbers, and some companies of the Seventh ran as high as thirty-eight files in front. Many little novelties have been introduced into uniforms, especially among the German regiments, whose hussar jackets and spiked helmets are a happy inspiration of the recent war in Europe. The white pants, which were an order of the day, were also specially effective yesterday in setting off the brilliant uniforms and equipments, so that the column presented a splendidly uniform appearance throughout.

A slight rain had fallen early in the morning, and at 5 o'clock, when the regiments began to assemble, a heavy fog overhung the City, and the lowering sky, added to the extremely muddy state of the streets, gave rather dismal promise for the day. The sun, however, soon broke through, so that no brave warrior was deterred from parading by the fear of rain.

The troops formed in the side streets off the Bowery in close column of companies, right in front, the head of each column resting on the Bowery. On Second-street, the Third Brigade, under Gen. J. M. Varian, formed; on Third-street the Second Brigade, under Col. F. A. Conkling, and on Fourth-street the First Brigade, under Gen. Ward. The other organizations formed as follows: Separate troop cavalry, on Fifth-street, east of Bowery; First Brigade on Fourth-street, east of Bowery; Batteries C and G on Fourth-street, west of Bowery; Second Brigade on Third-street; Batteries B and K on Great Jones-street. The cavalry was formed and paraded in the rear of the infantry of each brigade. It was ordered that all be in place and ready at 6½ o'clock, but one or two dilatory regiments—Fisk, Jr's. Ninth being, as usual, one of the last—delayed the column some time.

At about 7½ o'clock, the procession started in the following line of march: Down the Bowery, through Canal-street, up Broadway to Waverly-place, up Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, across the latter to Sixth-avenue, up to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to the Worth Monument. The column comprised between 7,000 and 8,000 men, and was more than a mile long. When the head of the line passed the corner of Bond-street, going up Broadway, having gone round through Canal-street, the rear was but just starting from the corner of Bond-street and the Bowery.

The line of march was four miles long, and throughout the whole distance the sidewalks were thronged, and every window and door were crowded with fair spectators. On Broadway, in particular, the jam was tremendous. Comments were frequent and various along the route, running from general to personal. The Seventh, of course, received the usual meed of praise on the avenue, and the Seventy-first and Twenty-second were not without applause. The troops were in high feather, and the marching was generally good throughout. On some occasions, when the orders "halt" and "mark time" were given, the straggling was conspicuous all through the line. The Twenty-second Regiment marched specially well, and the Fifty-fifth, if truth must be told, marched specially ill. The drum corps of the Seventy-first Regiment attracts universal attention from their splendid time and style in playing. Mr. Fisk's two hundred thousand dollar band, led by the ten thousand a year Levy, with his fifteen hundred dollar cornet, was also much noticed for its splendid music, and for its excessively conspicuous "lobster-back" uniform.

At the intersection of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, where the Division was to be reviewed, a platform had been erected just in front of the Worth monument, upon which, at about 8½ o'clock, notabilities began to muster in force. There were Mayor Hall, with a swarm of Irish Aldermen at his back, Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton and Major-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Brig.-Gen. Fountain of Texas State Guard; Admiral Le Fevre and other officers, of the French Frigate *Magicienne*, which lies off the Battery; Capt. Colchieck, of the Russian frigate *Vsadnick*; Gen. John B. Cochrane, Police Commissioner Manierre, Judge Daly, Judge White and many others. At 9 o'clock the head of the procession came in sight, and the troops passed rapidly in review.

As Battery K, of the heavy artillery, was passing down Broadway, just after the line was dismissed, a horse slipped at the corner of Houston-street, and brought the other three horses and all the men on the carriage to the ground in a heap. A squad of policemen luckily happened to be by, and they promptly seized the reins of the struggling horses, rescuing the riders, with only a few bruises, from their very dangerous position.

The only part taken by the Veterans of 1812 in the celebration yesterday was to proceed in a body to the Battery at sunrise, and participate in giving a salute. Subsequently they partook of a dinner at a hotel in the Bowery, provided at the expense of Mr. Joseph Warner. But fifteen Veterans were present, the remainder being incapacitated from attending by age. Brig.-Gen. Raymond stated that their pension certificates, granted under the late act of Congress, would probably be ready for them some time during the present month.

At Central Park.

Where one crowd enjoys the military, another the picnics, a third dancing and lager-beer, there is always a monstrous bigous left which takes the opportunity of every holiday to rush off to Central Park, there to make a festival in the quiet enjoyment of the beauties of nature. There is a monotony in their manner of enjoying themselves which renders it less pleasant to read of than to see. Looking at the animals, listening to the music, rowing on the lakes and strolling through the walks are not particularly exciting matters to read about, but they are particularly pleasant things to do, especially for persons who habitually exist on less than their just and due allowance of fresh air. And they are the things that a great crowd of people—forty thousand or more—spent yesterday in doing.

Excursions.

That element of humanity in New-York which finds the zenith of a Summer day's recreation amid the beauties of suburban scenery, celebrated "the Fourth," with marked spirit, and returned home at night with all the concomitants of over-indulgence, in the shape of wearied limbs, cross children, empty, yet heavy baskets, and general exhaustion. The somewhat threatening aspect of the weather early in the morning caused many to be afterward sorry that they had allowed it to interrupt their pleasure—many remained at home, fearing a stormy day, and others risked it and had a very jolly time. All along the water-front on both sides of the river extreme activity was noticeable from the advent of early dawn. The bustle and excitement were intensified as the hours passed, and crowds of excursionists grew greater. There was a Babel of strange voices on all the piers, steamers were gaily decorated with bunting, bands were playing national airs suitable to the day, and the shrill whistle of steamers kept up the excitement to its highest pitch. The bright sunshine which struggled through the clouds shortly before 9 o'clock augmented the interest of the day, and it was passed with unqualified enjoyment.

Chief among the excursions of the day was that made by a large party of citizens on board the immense steamer *State of New-York* to West Point. If there is anything outside of New-York seductive to its people, it is a sail up the Hudson on such a day as was yesterday. West Point is a place of decided interest, as manifested yesterday by the throng of people who took advantage of the opportunity to ramble over the historical grounds and inspect the many trophies of war, the mementoes of dead heroes, and the manifold objects of attraction at the celebrated military school. The excursion was a decided success. The accommodations on the great steamer were ample and admirably conducted. There was a vast crowd of people on board, but the spacious boat afforded room for all, and there was no crowding. The steamer left Pier No. 24 East River, shortly after 9 o'clock, A. M., and swung majestically into the stream, and with colors flying and band playing, took up its position among the hundreds of others just starting on pleasure trips. The *State of New-York* followed in the wake of the *Providence*, just arriving from Fall River and Newport, around the Battery and up the North River to Thirty-fourth-street, where more passengers were taken on board. Conner's Fourteenth Regiment Band was on board, and none of the excursionists could find fault either with the quality or the quantity of the music. The players took up their position on the starboard side of the wheel-house, and remained there during the trip, with the exception of occasional dodges they made into the mysterious depths of "down stairs" to lubricate their whistles. Early on the trip the scenes along the shore, among the shipping, the departure of pleasure boats, and the distant explosions of pyrotechnics on shore excited the interest of the people on board. Then, as the confines of the City were passed and Yonkers reached, and on up to Peekskill, the charming scenery along the banks of the river demanded admiration. Every mile after the curve at Peekskill revealed new beauties, and exclamations of delight were frequent as the boat sped along the serpentine windings of the river at that point. The people of the little villages were enjoying themselves. Cannon and processions, flags and music, could be seen and heard in the distance. The long sail, though very enjoyable, rather wearied the excursionists, and when they reached their destination they were heartily glad to reach terra firma, and clamber up the dusty road leading to the sloping ground, which was amply provided with shade-trees, and was by general consent accepted as a desirable spot for luncheons. Baskets were emptied of choice dainties, and these were soon demolished. Many persons lunched on the boat before going ashore. After being fortified with food the excursionists separated and roamed over the grounds at will, some strolling through the grove, others along the beautiful drive to the hotel, more among the war-trophies and monuments in the park, in the library, among the paintings of old warriors, and here, there and everywhere. Affairs were very quiet, and nothing was seen of the military life which has made the place celebrated. The time sped quickly, and the shrill whistle sounded the note of warning for departure. Then the people came hurrying back to the boat—some down the winding carriage-way, others over the rocks, while not a few clambered down the steep declivities of the cliff which rises to a considerable height just at the landing, and is profusely covered with a thick growth of gnarled, odd-shaped trees and stunted underbrush. "All aboard" soon sounded, and the excursionists were off again and homeward bound. Music swelled out on the breeze, and when it ceased impromptu vocal entertainments were provided here and there by the ladies and gentlemen. Everything was harmonious, and the officers of the boat were indefatigable in their exertions to please the excursionists. The voyage homeward was devoid of special interest. Darkness overtook them before they reached the neighborhood of the City. The landing at Thirty-fourth-street interrupted the monotony of the trip, and it was but a short while after that the *State of New-York* swung around to her landing at Peck-slip and discharged what remained of her living freight. The excursion was one replete with lively interest, and was heartily enjoyed by all who participated therein.

Rockaway-beach came in for its share of patronage, yesterday. Fishing, clam-eating and surf-bathing were largely indulged in. There was a variety of conveyances thereto, and every one who entered within the boundaries of Rockaway enjoyed himself to his heart's content.

An extended excursion to Bridgeport, per steamer *Bridgeport*, from Catharine-street, at 8 o'clock A. M., took many pleasure-seekers from the City. The excursionists left Bridgeport at 11 o'clock P. M., reaching here after midnight, at which time cloaks and shawls were in great demand.

A grand sail around Staten Island on the steamer *Americus* was enjoyed by a large number of persons. Departures were taken from Thirty-seventh-street, North River, Market-street, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, Thirty-fourth-street and Christopher-street. Among the objects viewed from the boat were the fortifications in the Lower Bay. Starrs' Band accompanied the party, and dancing and singing were indulged in.

The steamer *Nelly White* took a large party from Thirty-seventh-street and other adjacent points to Rockaway Beach. Music beguiled the hours and made the excursionists happy.

The *Arrowsmith* left Peck's-slip at 9 o'clock, with an immense crowd of people, destined to suburban places on Long Island. Glen Cove, Roslyn, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, and other points were touched, and the party returned at 8 P. M.

An excursion to New-burg, Cold Spring, Iona Island, and Yonkers, was made by the steamer *Sleepy Hollow*. A large party enjoyed the trip, leaving from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. Under charge of Capt. Sherman, everybody felt happy.

Coney Island came in for a share of visitors. The various steamers which ply daily between that place and points on the North and East Rivers took down crowds during the day.

The steamer *Antelope* conveyed a large gathering of people, who wished to escape the bustle and excitement of the City, to Peekskill, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing and other places in that immediate line.

The *Seawanhaka*, Capt. Charles Post, took a large party to West Point and Newburg from Pier No. 24 East River.

The "City of Elms" was visited by quite a large party on board the *Continental*, which made her regular trip to New-Haven. The *Mary Powell* steamed down the bay and around Staten Island, leaving the foot of Thirty-fourth-street at 10¼; the *Pleasant Valley* and *Fort Lee* made excursion trips to Fort Lee, and the *Thomas Powell* followed in the wake of the *Mary Powell* down the bay and around Staten Island.

All these excursions were liberally patronized, and seemed to have been productive of infinite amusement.

The Day Among the Germans.

The festival of the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, at Jones' Wood, yesterday, which formed the main feature of the celebration among the Germans, was a success, as far as the number of participants is concerned, especially when it is considered that the Saengerfest, last week, has been rather exhausting. The New-York Turnverein and several other vocal organizations, not belonging to the Saengerbund corporation, turned out in a body, to assist in the festival, and early in the morning formed with the Saengerbund societies, eighteen in number, a procession in front of the Germania Assembly Rooms, which on the line of march through Houston-street and other streets on the east side of the City to the boats at the foot of Eighth-street, with numerous banners flying and accompanied by several music corps, attracted general attention. Numerous private and public buildings on the line of march were tastefully decorated with the German and American colors in honor of the occasion.

The picnic and Summer night's festival of the Fifth Regiment Drum Corps, at Hamilton Park, was a well-patronized affair, and attended by several military men, representing different militia organizations. The performances of the well-trained drum corps, under the direction of Drum-Major Bechet were fully enjoyed by all. The Fifth Regiment were in attendance to discourse "dance music," and in the evening the festivities were wound up by an illumination and a display of fire-works.

The celebration of the German Democratic Union General Committee, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, was universally attended by the members of the different ward organizations, who, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence in German by Dr. Schieren, listened to addresses delivered by prominent leaders of the German Democracy.

At Randall's Island.

At an early hour of the morning the inhabitants of Randall's Island were all astir. A shower of rain heralded the commencement of the day, and it was feared by many a wakeful one that the weather was going to be unfavorable. Such thoughts happily vanished when, at sunrise, the rain ceased, and the rejoicings commenced with the ringing of the bells and the hoisting of the Star-Spangled Banner, which was followed by a grand *feu de joie* with small arms. Soon after 9 o'clock there was a parade of the Randall's Island Guard, composed of 250 boys from the charity school, under the command of Col. [illegible], and a long retinue of staff officers. These mimic soldiers marched round the island headed by their drum and fife band, playing "Yankee Doodle" and other popular airs, and accompanied by several officers of the institution and their friends. At various points the regiment was halted, and cheers were given, accompanied by the Randall's Island war whoop, in honor of the day.

At 11 o'clock the children, to the number of 600, assembled in the large hall, where the "Declaration of Independence" was read to them by Mr. W. M. Stephens. After which the following programme was gone through:

Song, "Flag of the Free," by all the children; poem, "I'd Like to be a Bullfrog," Master Finnegan; song, "The Water Lilies," large girls; oration, Miss Winnie Giblin; song, "Home of the Brave," 400 children; dialogue, comique, Masters Walsh and Graham; song, "When You and I Were Young," 100 small boys; song, "Birdie, Tell Minnie I'm Waiting," large girls; song, "Motto for Every Man," 200 large boys; song, finale, "Battle Cry of Freedom," all the children.

The poem, "I'd Like to be a Bullfrog," caused considerable amusement. The little boy who recited it evidently realized what he was saying. Miss Winnie Giblin's oration, setting forth the history of the rebellion which led to American independence, was fairly delivered. The comic dialogue between two little boys from the infant school, Messrs. Walsh and Graham, was an excellent production, describing the events which take place at a yacht-race, while "The Motto for Every Man," by 200 of the large boys, was sung with great precision. During an interval one of the friends of the institution, Miss Wakeman, read an original story in verse, entitled "John's Visit to York." The story was very good of itself, but was totally unfit for the occasion, and for her class of hearers. The entertainment closed with the song of "The Battle Cry of Freedom," by all the children.

In the afternoon the children were treated to ice-cream and Summer beverages, provided by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, after which they were dismissed to enjoy themselves the remainder of the day in the lawns connected with the institution. This they did in a right hearty manner, the voices of the "little six hundred" re-echoing throughout the length and breadth of the Island. In the evening a grand display of fire-works took place.

Police Reports—A Remarkably Quiet Day.

In affrays, accidents and fires, the day was a remarkable exception to the general rule. There were a number of young men and boys injured from the careless handling of firearms, but there were no fatal or even serious accidents during the entire day, up to 7 o'clock in the evening, from causes peculiar to the day. During the same time the labors of the Fire Department were merely nominal, as there were few alarms, and the entire damage done by fire was less than $1,200. The horses were kept hitched to the apparatus in every engine-house throughout the day, but very few of them were called into active service. The Police reserves were kept prisoners in the Station-houses to as little purpose, as the event proved, as there was not the slightest approach to serious disorder anywhere, and unusually little drunkenness, and few breaches of the peace by individuals. Superintendent Kelso had, however, determined that the ounce of prevention was worth more than any number of pounds of cure, and not only kept the reserves in the Station-houses, ready for any emergency, but had the entire Sanitary Squad, under Capt. Lule, at Police Head-quarters, where he remained himself, ready to move to any threatened point. These precautions proved to be unnecessary, for nothing occurred calling for Police action beyond the ordinary events of every-day life. It was, indeed, remarked that the City was unusually orderly, and the few affrays which occurred were not only less than the daily average, but those reported during the day all occurred early in the morning, and were plainly due to the debauches of the previous night.

The following is the list of casualties, affrays and fires for the day:

John O'Brien, aged twelve years, of No. 231 Mulberry-street, had the fore-finger of his left hand badly lacerated by the premature discharge of a pistol.

James Stevens, aged fourteen years, of No. 62 James-street, was shot in both legs with buck-shot, by John Brown, a sailor, who was firing at a target in the yard of No. 45 Oliver-street. The boy was taken to Park Hospital, and Brown was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

James Fitts, aged fifteen years, of No. 429 East Tenth-street, was severely wounded in the hand by the premature discharge of a pistol he was firing. He was attended by Police Surgeon Hutchinson, at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and then taken home.

William Fritz, a bugler in the Third Cavalry Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., was severely injured during the parade by a kick from a horse on the knee. He was taken to his home, No. 372 East Houston-street.

Louisa Miller, aged eight years, was severely cut by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of an unknown boy breaking a pane of window-glass, the fragments of which fell upon her. She was taken to her home, No. 328 East Twenty-fifth-street, near which the singular accident occurred.

Thomas Hassett, aged eleven years, of No. 424 West Forty-second-street, accidentally shot himself through the right hand with a pistol. He was sent to St. Luke's Hospital.

Jacob Hauser, of No. 22 Jackson-street, received a severe flesh wound in the right arm from the wad of a pistol discharged near him.

Carl Sager, a member of Battery C, while on parade was overcome by the heat and taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Frelich, after which he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Highers, of No. 33 East Twenty-eighth-street, was shot through the hand while handling a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Joseph Hedden, who lives in Ninety-third-street, near Third-avenue, had his left hand shattered by the premature discharge of a gun.

John Manning, of No. 319 Water-street, was shot through the left hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol he was handling.

Thomas Dunn, aged fourteen years, of No. 412 East Twenty-third-street, had one of his hands badly injured and his face disfigured with powder by the premature discharge of a small cannon.

Michael Wonslayer, of No. 186 Eldridge-street, had a finger of his left hand blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol.

Margaret Fitzpatrick, aged thirteen years, of No. 439 East Seventeenth-street, was severely wounded in the groin by a small stone fired from a pistol by some unknown person.

Christopher Koss, of No. 317 First-avenue, was shot in the hand and had to have two of his fingers amputated.

John Welsh, aged eleven years, of No. 449 Washington-street, while playing with a pistol had one of his hands partially blown off by a premature discharge of the weapon. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Wm. Hopkins, of No. 349 West Fifty-second-street, when in Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, shot himself through the left hand with a pistol, causing a serious wound.

ACCIDENTS.

John Kelly, aged five years, of No. 56 Park-street, was severely injured by the premature discharge of a pistol.

Alexander Purcell, aged five years, while standing in front of his residence, No. 8 Abingdon-square, was struck behind the ear by a spent pistol-ball, which entered and lodged in the scalp. The ball was extracted, and the wound is not considered dangerous.

AFFRAYS.

John Kelley, of No. 279 Spring-street, began to celebrate the day shortly after midnight, by savagely beating his wife, Alice, and pouring hot tea upon her, scalding her arms and shoulders. He was arrested, and ended his celebration in the Jefferson Market Prison.

Anthony Alberton was assaulted at an early hour, when at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, by Thomas McCherry, who struck him on the shoulder with a butcher's cleaver, causing a severe wound. The assailant escaped, and the injured man, who lives at No. 481 First-avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Christian Conk and Thomas Dobbins had a fight at 3 o'clock in the morning in Avenue A, during which the latter was struck on the breast with an axe and slightly wounded. Both men arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

Timothy Mahoney, a keeper on Blackwell's Island, who lives at No. 360 East Sixtieth-street, at an early hour in the morning was attacked in Hester-street, near Elizabeth, by several unknown ruffians, who beat him badly about the head and face. He was sent home after his wounds had been dressed by Surgeon McDonald at Police Head-quarters.

Wm. McManus, of No. 53 South Fifth-avenue when near the corner of Houston and Thompson streets, at 4 o'clock in the morning, was shot in the thigh and severely wounded by Edward G. Smith, of No. 175 Thompson-street, who was a few feet distant. When arraigned at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, Smith had no better excuse than that he did not intend to shoot McManus, but was merely firing at some boys who had been firing stones at him. He was locked-up at the Jefferson Market Police Prison, and a murder prevented.

Joseph Trium, of No. 49 Bleecker-street, falling among the thieves infesting the corner of Crosby and Houston streets, and getting into a quarrel, came out of the affair with one of his ears bitten off. Nobody was arrested.

Charles Frederick, of No. 389 East Forty-eighth-street, being in a lager-beer saloon, got into a quarrel with one John Regimen, but got out of it with only a slight scalp wound. The assailant was not captured.

Albert Whitney, of No. 37 Monroe-street, in an affray with William Conway, of No. 30 Cherry-street, was stabbed twice in the gluteal region, twice in the thigh, and once in the groin, but none of the wounds are serious. The assailant was arrested and locked up.

Ann Clifford was assaulted, late last evening, by her husband, at their residence, No. 345 East Thirtieth-street, and received two severe wounds in the face from being struck with a pitcher. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRES.

At 3¾ A. M., the rubbish under the grating at No. 72 Thompson-street, was found to have been ignited by fire-crackers, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

At 9 A. M., fire-works set fire to the candy-store of Eliza Selcor, No. 3 Christopher-street, but only slight damage was done before the flames were extinguished.

At 10:35 A. M., the awning in front of Nos. 55 and 57 First-avenue, was ignited by fire-crackers.

At 12:40 P. M. the fireworks in the store of J. A. Muller, No. 72 Essex-street, were ignited, and a damage of $150 done.

At 12:20 P. M. the tenement No. 25 Pitt-street was fired by fire-crackers, but very little damage was caused.

At 1:40 P. M., fire-crackers being thrown in a second-story window, ignited the premises of Bishop & Flynn, No. 88 Frankfort-street, used for the storage of old paper, and the flames were not extinguished until a damage of $1,000 had been done to their stock, and of $50 to the premises of C. Polett, barber, on the first floor.

At 7¾ P. M., the roof of No. 338 West Fifty-second-street was ignited by fire-crackers. The building is occupied by C. Kelly as a morocco factory, whose loss is $1,500 to stock and tools. The unoccupied building next door, No. 336, was damaged to the amount of $100.

At 8¾ P. M. the awning in front of No. 123 Prince-street took fire from fire-works, and was destroyed.

At 8:25 P. M. the doorway of the drug-store No. 455 Fourth-avenue was ignited by fire-works, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

At 9½ P. M. the roof of No. 120 Charlton-street was ignited by fire-works, and was considerably damaged.

On Blackwell's Island.

Even Blackwell's Island, with all its conglomeration of crime and misery, and suffering, had its Fourth of July celebration. Yearly, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have made it a point that the poor denizens of those granite walls should have something which might remind even them that there was such a thing as a national holiday in the calendar.

In the Penitentiary, which is just now unusually full of prisoners on short terms, and where Warden Fitch officiates with a severity that makes rogues tremble, the inmates had their little festival. In the morning there was a sort of general parade, in which all the men joined. The prisoners then went to their cells, and passed the morning until dinner time pretty much as they pleased, and as much as stone walls would permit them. The dinner was the grand event of the day, and the grand event of the dinner was chicken fricassee, a dish peculiarly grateful to the palates of prisoners by reason of being so exceedingly rare. There was abundance of it, and the men did it full justice, it being remarked that Messrs. Collins and Edwards, of fistic fame, were particularly voracious over the dish. With this exception the dinner was very much the same as usual, and afterward the men returned to their cells to digest it.

In the Work-house, the inmates were also entertained with the same palatable dish.

In the Lunatic Asylum, the most important of the Blackwell's Island institutions, as well from interest as from numbers, the exercises were of a more interesting description. The number of visitors was very large, and seemed to be mainly relatives of the unfortunate inmates. The rules, in consequence of the day, were somewhat relaxed in severity by Warden Smyth, and the harmless prisoners had pretty much the entire range of the institution. The dinner was in every respect excellent, the main dishes being chicken fricassee and roast beef in profusion. All was of the best description, and seemed to be generally very heartily enjoyed. After dinner the inmates were conducted to Pavilion B, the largest of the outside buildings, where the epileptic patients are kept, and dancing and music were inaugurated, diversified by ice-cream. This was kept up until dusk.

At Bellevue Hospital.

The national anniversary was well observed at Bellevue Hospital. Owing to the exertions of Warden Brennan, an amount was raised by subscription among the medical faculty sufficient to provide a grand entertainment for the patients and employes. In the centre of the lawn a large platform was erected, and a band of music discoursed choice musical selections until the opening exercises. Warden Brennan, who has been preparing himself for the occasion, delivered the oration, which was a masterly effort. The Declaration of Independence, and a poem composed for the occasion, were read, after which a grand pyrotechnic display took place.

The Colored Parade.

Our colored citizens entered heartily into the celebration of the nation's natal day, showing an enthusiasm only second to that manifested by them in their celebration of the second birthday of freedom, the anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment. Numerous festivities of a private character were held by them; their dusky progeny fired off crackers with as much zest as white children, and crowds of them promenaded the streets, intent upon seeing and enjoying all that could be seen. The principal event in their own observance of the day was the parade of the newly-formed Excelsior Guard, New-York State National Guard, and the celebration at the regimental armory, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue. The command, under Col. James Taylor, mustering forty-five muskets, and a drum-corps of twenty, headed by a German band, left the armory at about 12 o'clock, and, taking up a line of march to Fifth-avenue, marched down that aristocratic thoroughfare to the neighborhood of Twentieth-street, where the regiment passed in review before Gen. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., and the members of the Blossom Club, eliciting favorable comments from those gentlemen upon their soldierly bearing. Col. Taylor then led his troops to Union-square, and, marching them around the statues of Washington and Lincoln, marched them through some of the main avenues, and finally reached the armory about 2 P. M.

The armory was thronged with a large gathering of the friends of the regiment, male and female, and the platform was crowded with the invited guests, the clergy, military gentlemen, members of the Press and other citizens. The meeting was opened by Col. Taylor, who said that owing to the fatigues of the day's march, he was not prepared to make a speech, but proceeded immediately to make one.

Mr. Hiram Hyde, a white gentleman and one of the guests, was then introduced by Mr. Garnett, and addressed the audience at some length upon the history of the abolition of slavery in the United States, eulogized the memory of Lincoln and of colored men who had fought and struggled for the cause of the Union.

Those who desired then partook of the refreshments that had been prepared, and the pleased assemblage slowly dispersed to their homes.

Trinity Church Chimes.

At 7½ in the morning, the sweet chimes of the Trinity bells sounded out clear and far over the City. Fifty or a hundred people gathered in the church-yard among the grassy tombs to listen, but their number was as nothing to the thousands who heard the clang of the monstrous bells which, though it sounded so deafening to those below, stole through their distant windows in mellow undulations, striking deliciously in the half-sleeping half-waking ear. Many a dozing patriot, no doubt, murmured as the soft sound of "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring" penetrated his inner consciousness, "Yes, let 'em ring," and, as the operatic strains died away, asked in an obfuscated sort of way for more. Nothing could be more appropriate marching music than "The Bould Soger Boy" for the seven thousand and odd of that article who were contemporaneously splashing their white pantaloons in the mud of Madison-square, nor than the "Child of the Regiment" for the boys and girls of the said transmogrified citizens who were running about the sidewalks or popping crackers at the same hour. "Hail Columbia" struck the keynote of the tune for a population proposing to spend the next eighteen hours in doing precisely that thing. "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" was a sentiment which aroused no controverting discussion. "Yankee Doodle" was appropriately played twice, indicating, no doubt, that there would be twice as much fun as solemnity in the national rejoicings. The same programme was repeated at noon.

Staten Island.

At Port Richmond the day was celebrated with unusual spirit, and it was generally admitted that a finer celebration had not occurred in the annals of the Island. At 10 o'clock there was a procession of stalwart firemen, in full dress, under the superintendence of William Joiner, Esq.; a crowd of citizens then assembled in a spacious tent, Cornelius E. Desosway, Esq., of New-York, was called to the chair, and after an opening prayer (by Rev. Dr. Cayle) the Declaration of Independence was read by Rev.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Returns of the Supplementary Elections in France.

Irreconcilable Divisions in the Assembly Apprehended.

A Strong Working Majority Regarded as Impossible.

Demand on the Germans to Evacuate Three Departments.

Difficulty Between France and the Egyptian Government.

Review of the Italian Troops in Rome by Victor Emmanuel.

The American Knights Templar Visit Alton Towers.

FRANCE.

Result of the Supplementary Elections—The Vote of Paris—Composition of the Assembly—The German Occupation—Trouble with Egypt.

Paris, July 4.—The general estimate of the supplementary elections shows that the result will be about as follows: Of the 140 Deputies elected, 120 are Republicans, 8 Legitimists, and 12 Bonapartists. The official returns will differ little from this estimate. The following is the vote of Paris, with a few sections to hear from:

Wolowski	122,000	Krantz	90,000
Andre	110,000	Laboulaye	89,000
Pernolet	109,000	Lefebure	81,000
Louvet	104,000	Sebert	81,000
Dietz-Monin	100,000	Pichat	81,000
Pressense	98,000	Prouner	80,000
Morin	97,000	Moreau	78,000
Wormandie	96,000	Brelay	78,000
Corbon	95,000	Vousale	75,000
Gambetta	94,000	Flavigny	74,000
Ploene	93,000	Pierrard	72,000
Clasey	91,000	Haussonville	71,000
Kestner	90,000	Freppel	69,000

Faidherbe, Gambetta and Denfert are each returned from three different Assembly districts. The majority of the Republicans elected belong to the moderate wing of the party, the proportion being seventy-five Moderates to twenty-five Radical. The unexpected strength developed by the Republicans in the Provinces, discourages the partisans of monarchy. The failure of the Imperialists surprises nobody, but the weakness of the Legitimists produces a sensation. It is feared that the Assembly will be more divided than ever, and that it will be impossible to obtain a compact working majority, or determine which party has the balance of power. The French Government has demanded the early evacuation of the forts near Paris, and of three departments occupied by the German troops. Bismarck declines to give a positive promise to comply with the demand. A commission has been appointed by the Government to take evidence in England and France as to the work of the commercial treaties. A difference has arisen between the Egyptian Government and the French Consul at Cairo, in consequence of the alleged illegal arrest of a French citizen there by the Police. Satisfaction has been demanded by France, and negotiations are now pending for the settlement of the dispute.

The Republican and Monarchist Journals on the Elections.

Paris, July 4.—The Republican journals rejoice over the overwhelming vote given for the candidates of their party in the country districts, and regard the victory as one calculated to establish permanently the Republic in France. The Monarchical Press on the other hand, show signs of panic, and accuse each other of lack of devotion and energy in the canvass. The *Presse* will resume publication to-morrow, under the management of M. de la Guerronniere. Gen. Faidherbe has written a letter proposing a system of compulsory service for the term of two years in the army.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Review of the Italian Troops in Rome—The Bavarians Disbanded—French Soldiers Seeking the Austrian Service—The Brazilian Sovereigns.

Rome, July 4.—The King yesterday held a grand review of the regular troops and National Guards. He was enthusiastically received by the soldiers and spectators.

Munich, July 4.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, has accepted the invitation of the King of Bavaria to be present at the triumphal entrance of the Bavarian troops into Munich.

Berlin, July 4.—Prince Bismarck has gone to his Varzin estates. Some of the French soldiers disbanded since the cessation of the war are seeking to enter the Austrian service.

London, July 4.—The Emperor and Empress of the Brazils visited Queen Victoria today at Windsor Castle.

THE WANDERING KNIGHTS.

Welcome to the Pittsburg Templars at Alton Towers—Interesting Proceedings.

London, July 4.—The American Knights Templar from Pittsburg, who are now making a grand excursion through Europe to the Holy Land, were welcomed today at Alton Towers, one of the noblest and most beautiful of the baronial homes of England, by its owner, the premier Earl of England, Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and by his wife. As the pilgrims approached the stately mansion, they were delighted by the spectacle of the American flag floating proudly side by side with the banner of the ancient house of Talbot over the towers of Alton. They were enchanted with the incomparable show made in the gardens of American plants. The Earl of Shrewsbury, in a most cordial speech, bade them welcome to England and to Alton Towers. Sir Knight W. F. Tudor, of New-Orleans, made an appropriate response for the pilgrims to the Earl's address.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOM PIPPIN'S WEDDING. A Novel. By the author of "Tony Pastor in Dance Europe's School." Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

That a writer has produced a clever *brochure*, like *The Fight in Dame Europe's School*, which has taken the popular fancy for a time, is no reason for supposing that he would be successful as a novelist. He has the great advantage of having already attracted the attention of the public, and stands a good chance of having his next effort, whatever it may be, read and criticised, rather than allowed to fall at once into oblivion, in case it has not merit enough in itself to find readers. If the author of *Tom Pippin's Wedding* had not written the successful brochure alluded to, it is not probable that his novel would have met with any great amount of favor. It is not without merit, but on the other hand it is in no sense a remarkable book. It is nothing if not satirical, and the objects of its ridicule have already been the target for quite as skillful and much more effective marksmen. The private boarding-schools of England, especially those that profess to be partly charitable in their purposes, are the special objects of attack; while the clergy, the aristocracy and the world in general come in for many sharp thrusts. As a story, *Tom Pippin's Wedding* is not very attractive. The plot is rather bald, and is clumsily wrought out in the details. The materials are suggestive of what are called sensational incidents and situations, but no very great sensation is produced by their perusal. Tom Pippin is the nephew of the Earl of Appletree and heir of his titles and estate, if he does not have any other heir. The Earl is a coarse boor, but owns half the county. The other half is owned by the Duke of Dumplingshire, who has one hideous daughter, and no more, to inherit his wealth. It is the desire of the Duke and the Earl to unite the estates by uniting the handsome and rakish Tom with the ugly and idiotic Lady Maria; but Tom won't consent, and so the Earl incontinently weds his cook, and proceeds to cut off Tom's hope of the estate by begetting a direct heir. Having thus lost the chances of paying his debts, the young man is pounced upon by his creditor and driven to make love to the repulsive heiress, whom he has once refused, for the sake of getting her fortune, wherewith to pay off old scores and keep up his expensive habits. After an awkward declaration of love, in which he altogether fails to conceal his disgust, he engages to marry the Lady Maria, who, it appears, for no reason in particular, is deeply and very unselfishly in love with him. No sooner has he committed himself to this extent than the infant son of the noble Earl is spirited away by one of Tom's creditors in disguise, who makes a remarkable bargain with a policeman to keep the child away. Tom, who is, of course, really in love with somebody else, goes to church with his affianced, but then and there refuses to marry her, and flees to the Continent, arriving in Switzerland just in time to find the policeman drowned, and to pick up his uncle's infant, and return home with all speed. Meantime his beloved Edith has given her hand to a poor curate, but the Duke of Dumplingshire has conveniently died, and his daughter soon follows, leaving the vast estate to Tom, which is the first real evidence of her idiocy. Aside from all this, and having but very slight connection with it, is the school of Rev. Mr. Gogga, who practices the most abominable barbarities upon a company of boys confided to his charge to be educated. Of course Gogga is everything a school-master ought not to be, and his wife is worse than himself. In fact, nearly every one in this story is exactly what one in his or her position ought not to be, and therein is supposed to lie the satire. But it is not so much satire as caricature, because it is frequently too much exaggerated to be credible. Any one who has had much experience in the world is not prepared to declare any degree of meanness, cruelty, or badness of any kind, altogether improbable in individual cases, but when sweeping charges are made against whole classes, in whose vocation itself there is nothing disreputable, he knows that the tirade is sheer nonsense. For instance, everybody knows that the clergy as a class, whatever errors and weaknesses may be common among them, are respectable, high-minded and well-meaning men, and satire loses its force when it makes such charges as this: "Decency demands that a vail should be drawn over the conversation which then ensued. There are some subjects too solemn to be played with; and the levity, the coarse, flippant impudence with which our two friends handled sacred things, may not be characterized in these pages, even to point a moral or adorn a tale. One has heard drunkards blaspheme and madmen rave; but for downright cool profanity, for simple prostitution of all that men and angels reverence, give me a couple of Evangelical ministers talking scripture during a six-mile drive." Much of the satire or attempt at satire in this book shows the same lack of discretion. It is coarse and clumsy. The whole book seems like a mass of material but half worked over. Either the author was in a hurry to get his book before the public, while his factitious reputation lasted, or is incompetent to work out clearly, and finish off skillfully, the task which he has laid out with some judgment. He has shown considerable power in his conceptions, and unusual talent for cynical observation, but has yet to learn the importance of thorough and careful workmanship in the use of these qualities.

THE WIFE OF A VAIN MAN. By MARIE SOPHIE SCHWARTZ. Translated from the Swedish by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

The publishing firm of LEE & SHEPARD is engaged in issuing in rapid succession the novels of Mme. SCHWARTZ, which have a very high reputation in Sweden. Those which have already appeared in the English dress are *Gold and Name, Birth and Education, Guilt and Innocence*, and the volume before us. These works display an extensive knowledge of human life, and accurate study and observation of character. They are not characterized, however, so much by a lifelike representation of ordinary scenes and common experiences of life as by the portrayal of those which are tragical. This is particularly the case with the *Wife of a Vain Man*. Ellen Kahn, the wife, is a highly-gifted creature in every respect, talented, beautiful, admired and beloved and surrounded with all the circumstances of wealth and high social position. The man she marries, but never loves, is vain and selfish. Her sensitive and modest nature is continually shocked by his fondness for display and his cold-hearted disregard of her feelings and wishes. With him she lives and endures for years, but comes passionately to love another whom she had known before her marriage, but had regarded with indifference, almost with dislike. Many sad scenes in this unhappy life are depicted with a good deal of power. The subordinate incidents are such as bear directly on the general purpose of the story. The greatest fault is a want of cheerful scenes to relieve the somewhat sombre and tragic cast of the life of the principal characters. Evart of Ochard, the wife's husband, goes on increasing in selfishness and vanity, and torturing the heart of his wife, who tried always to do her duty and struggle against her passion for another, until on his death-bed, his last wish was for a splendid funeral, and his last act a despairing look at his emaciated face in a mirror. Then comes, in the closing chapter, a scene five years later than that at the death-bed, in which Ellen and the real lover appear as husband and wife living happily on their fine estate. The story verges on the sensational, but is written with genuine ability and power. There is little that is deadenly Swedish about it, but it deals with those traits and feelings that are general, and experiences that are as likely to exist in one part of the world as another. The work of the translators is well done, and it was a work well worth doing.

SKETCHES OF MEN OF PROGRESS IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC. New-York and Hartford: Phelps Publishing Company.

In no department of literature do our people take a greater interest than in that of biography, especially the biography of their own contemporaries. In the case of any man eminently successful, whether in literature, science, politics, or in business and the practical arts, there is a laudable curiosity to know the facts of his life, and be able to trace the steps by which he has risen to eminence. The present volume is intended to satisfy this curiosity, and contains sketches of nearly one hundred Americans who can lay claim to being men of progress. Among them are E. H. Chapin, William Cullen Bryant, John T. Hoffman, E. D. Morgan, J. W. Gerard, Edwards Pierrepont, Daniel Drew, John B. Gough, Thurlow Weed, Henry Clews, Geo. H. Hepworth, John A. Griswold, James Watson Webb, Henry Wilson, and scores of others whose names are well known, and whose lives ought to be known by all American citizens. The sketches are generally very well written, and in most cases are accompanied by fine steel portraits, which will add greatly to the interest of the volume. The paper and print are of the very best, and the general mechanical execution of the volume is such as to make it in itself a fine work of art and an ornament to any library or centre-table. A less expensive edition is issued simultaneously with this, containing all the sketches and portraits in less rich and elegant attire.

LITTLE SUNSHINE'S HOLIDAY. A Picture from Life. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

There is need of more good books for girls, and it is very gratifying that a writer with the talent and experience of Mrs. CRAIK, better known as Miss DINAH MULOCK, should undertake the task of supplying the want. This task she has undertaken, and the HARPERS have made arrangements to publish the results of her labor in neat volumes, handsomely printed and uniformly bound in very pretty muslin covers. Many writers of the best ability have devoted a large share of their time to preparing books for boys, but little has been done for the girls. The reception which Miss ALCOTT's books have met with shew how ready a welcome there will be for the best kind of literature for this class of readers. Although the present volume is the work of Mrs. CRAIK's own pen, some of those that are to follow, we judge, are to be selected, for in a preliminary address she says: "I leave myself the widest range of selection, both as to subjects and authors; but they will be morally and artistically the best books I can find, and will contain the experience of the best women of all countries, used for the benefit of the generation to come." This is a good work, and we trust will meet with the appreciation it deserves. *Little Sunshine's Holiday* is a very charming "picture from life," representing, as it does, the experiences and observations of a little girl who is taken out to enjoy a holiday trip. It certainly forms an appropriate beginning of the series of books for girls. The language is simple, and the style such as the young will delight in.

A COPIOUS AND CRITICAL ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. By WM. SMITH, LL.D., and THEOPHILUS D. HALL. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A full and accurate English-Latin dictionary has long been a *desideratum*, especially for students at our higher institutions of learning. Latin-English dictionaries of the highest excellence have long been in use, but only those who have been condemned to the decidedly vigorous exercise of turning large quantities of English into the words and idioms of the dead language of the Romans, know how deficient all the lexicons have been which profess to aid them in that process. The name of Dr. SMITH is a sufficient guarantee that in the preparation of this volume both learning and care have been bestowed without stint, and everything done to make it both complete and correct. From a close examination of many of the words explained, we are satisfied that the guarantee will be fully sustained. One of the best features of the book is the constant reference that is made to passages in the classical authors, where the words will be found in their appropriate use. At the end of the volume is an ample index of Roman proper names, and the Latin form of modern names.

AT LAST: A CHRISTMAS IN THE WEST INDIES. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

For forty years, it appears from the opening sentences of this book, it had been the dream of the author to cross the Atlantic and visit the West Indies and the Spanish Main. He had studied their history, their scenery and their society, and with the aid of a lively imagination had transferred to his own pages many pictures from their tropical life. Now, *at last*, his dream has been fulfilled, and he has published a record of his visit to the West Indies and the Spanish Main. His book contains an account of his experience and observations on the trip, descriptions of tropical scenery, natural history, condition of society, and all the incidents likely to befall an intelligent traveler in such a region. There will be found in its pages a large amount of valuable information, and many interesting reflections. There is much to make a book of travels in the West Indies interesting, and when it is written by a man of the ability and reputation of CHARLES KINGSLEY, there is every reason to suppose that it would be specially attractive. The present volume satisfies every reasonable expectation in this regard.

CAMEOS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY. The Wars in France. By the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe." Second Series. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

In the volume Miss YONGE continues her pictures from English story. There are thirteen of the sketches connected with the English contests in France between 1330 and 1428. In her preface the author says "these cameos do not aim at being anything like original history. All they attempt is to collect from the best authorities such details as may present scenes and personages to the eye in some fullness—to be, in fact, a collection of historical scenes and portraits such as the young might find it difficult to form for themselves without access to a very complete library." A work of this kind, it will [illegible] very welcome. The [illegible] in readability, looks for the [illegible] has carved solid reputation and [illegible] attractive guise.

July Magazines.

Lagging considerably behind the ordinary monthlies, and, therefore, sometimes escaping due notice, are two magazines from the two extremes of the country, the *Overland Monthly*, from San Francisco, and *Old and New*, from Boston. The first thing the reader will notice about the *Overland* is, what it compels its readers to notice first, a hideous pictorial advertisement of a San Francisco hotel. Skipping this, for which the magazine has the example of at least one older and better monthly, we come upon a paper by THOMAS TAILYOUR, (Viscountess Avonmore,) who gives us a thoroughly sardonical account of the Sisters of Charity in the French Hospital at Stamboul. With much that is worthless, the writer gives us occasional glimpses of the life of the Sisters and their qualifications for the work. Here is a striking instance of the spirit in which one of them regarded old linen:

"We each do the duty allotted us, and mending linen is my portion. We have no time to do it in vain; perfect cleanliness, not our salvation is secured. It is not what we bestow that is good for us, but what it costs us. I was always quick at my needle. My parents died within a few weeks of each other, calmly as they had lived. My spiritual father took their place toward me. 'My child,' he said, 'you have come into possession of worldly goods; as your first act be sure you show to others your contempt for them.' I knew what, in obedience, I followed the will of Him whose minister on earth he was: so the farm and stock were realized and converted into cash, and, under the care of Père LEMAITRE, I quitted, for the first time and forever, the paternal roof. I need not say, further, that to which my submission to imperfect and my obedience voluntary. My faith was strong that he would lead me in the way of true salvation, and I made no idle inquiries."

The upshot of this career was continual mending of linen in a land where she could not understand a word that was spoken, nor speak one that could be understood. "Arcachon" are the subject of a paper by a Western traveler, who believes them to result from the return to earth of masses consolidated from minute particles caught up by eddies and whirlwinds. He is very sharp on other theories, and positive regarding his own. F. H. SHEPPARD contributes a readable, though certainly nonsensical, account of his emotions and thoughts on a certain "middle watch" on the deck of a man-of-war. "The Macries" (Mouries) are described in a very well-written article by JOHN MANNING. "The Haunted Valley," by A. G. BRENCK, and "Brutus," in an editorial portion of the magazine, are respectively the most objectionable pieces of California slang in prose and verse that we have yet seen. And yet it is evident that Mr. BRENCK has capacity, acute observation, and descriptive powers of very unusual simplicity, grace and effectiveness.

—*Old and New* begins the fourth volume with a characteristic, and, on the whole, excellent, number. At least five of the articles will enlist attention and repay perusal. Of these EDWARD EVERETT's College Life is one. It relates to his experience at Harvard in 1800 and 1807, and shows that as a boy of thirteen, he had his own ideas, and pretty clear ones, of the character of those above him, and of the nature and extent of their capacity as teachers and leaders. His opinion of the course of study was very low, but was apparently justified by its narrowness, crudity and poverty. In those days, as in these, however, the earnest student grew by the way he studied rather than by what he studied, and Mr. EVERETT certainly gained as much as could be gained. Another good article is that on "Examinations for Women in Cambridge," setting forth the purpose of these examinations, viz., to afford to all wishing for an opportunity to be examined by the tests employed in the University, and, if successful, to receive from the Board a certificate to that effect. The value of these certificates in obtaining employment as teachers furnishes the main motive for the necessary study. The other noteworthy articles are: "The Cambridge Union"—an account of the Combined Debating and Reading Society of Cambridge, England; "Recollections of Mexico and Buena Vista," and "A Theological Seminary."

Other Books Received.

—*Holbrook's Newark City Directory*, for the year ending April 1, 1871. Newark, N. J.: A. STEPHEN HOLBROOK.

—*Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1871-2*, showing their mileage, stocks, bonds, cost, traffic, earnings, expenses, and organizations; with a sketch of their rise and progress, influence, &c. By HENRY V. POOR. New-York: H. V. & H. W. Poor.

—*Selected Fruits*; from DOWNING'S *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*: Their culture, propagation and management in the garden and orchard. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. This is a valuable book for those interested in fruit culture. It contains descriptions of choice varieties, with illustrations, and much valuable information with regard to raising them.

—*How dem Frenchmen Tell dat Berlin Vants*. A Hexadorikel Rumous. By JOHANN SCHLAMMEL. New-York: American News Company. A humorous account of the French and German war in an imitation of the style of the Hans Breitmann Ballads.

—*Philips' Scriptures Atlas*. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F. R. G. S. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. Here we have in small compass and convenient form very clear and neat maps of the countries alluded to in the Bible. It can easily be carried in the pocket, and will be found a very useful companion for those who wish to read the historical portions of the Scriptures intelligently.

—*The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*. By CHARLES DICKENS. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. At last the *Pickwick Papers* are given to us in a single, handy volume, of which the print, though small, is clear and good. It has neat, flexible covers, and contains a portrait of the author and several of the original illustrations of CRUIKSHANK.

—*Lucile and other Poems*. By OWEN MEREDITH. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. This is a cheap edition, in paper covers, of the popular poems of OWEN MEREDITH. The volume contains a portrait and sixteen illustrations of very ordinary merit.

—*Twice Told Tales*. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Two volumes in one. Boston: JAS. R. OSGOOD & Co.

—*Mosses from an Old Manse*. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Two volumes in one. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. These volumes are the first of an "Illustrated Library Edition" of HAWTHORNE's works. The edition is the most satisfactory one which has yet appeared. The volumes are comely and convenient, their mechanical execution of the very best, and the illustrations good.

—*Her Lord and Master*. A tale. By FLORENCE MARRYAT, (Mrs. Ross CHURCH.) New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*Reminiscences of Fifty Years*. By MARK BOYD. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. These reminiscences include many curious and interesting anecdotes of eminent men, public events and odd incidents in society, and form a very entertaining volume.

—*Marquis and Merchant*. A novel. By MORTIMER COLLINS. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. This is a new and valuable addition to APPLETON's "Library of Choice Novels," which is issued in uniform octavo volumes with paper covers.

—*Journal of a Young Lady of Virginia*, 1782. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. This journal [illegible] recently discovered and published for the [illegible] Historical Association. [illegible] and, the editor remarks, "is [illegible] Lady [illegible] acquaintance with [illegible] commences from [illegible] was good for a bill [illegible] dated [illegible] that the bill would be paid. Shortly afterward the debtor failed; the Portland merchant called upon the deacon to pay the bill, and the deacon wrote back in reply that it was unjust and unscriptural for him to ask him to fulfill his guarantee, and tendering back the percentage he had exacted. Legal steps have not been taken, but the latter is in the way to be lithographed, and copies will be liberally distributed, to show the difference between the deacon's sharp business scent, and his sense of Christian obligation.

There were 126 delegates in attendance at the recent State Temperance Convention in Oregon, representing lodges of Good Templars, temperance organizations, churches and Sunday-schools, from nearly every county of the State west of the Cascade Mountains. They declared in favor of the passage of a State law submitting to the vote of the people of the several towns the question whether liquors shall be sold within their limits, appointed Committees to procure signatures to a petition to the Legislature for the enactment of such a law, and promised to act with any political party which will incorporate the position into its platform. In case neither party will do this they threaten to organize a distinct party.

A scolding editor in Pennsylvania, the man of the Erie *Dispatch*, is astonished at the discomfort a certain college Professor suffers from "the air." He alleges that years ago when he used to "pony out" his Latin (he owns up to this) at Dartmouth, under that very Professor, the latter was compelled, by the harsh New-Hampshire air, to accept a higher salary at Princeton. A little later the Jersey air so disagreed with him, that he was compelled to accept more pay and less work in New-York; and quite recently, his health has so broken down under the uncongenial climate, that he has gone to give quarterly receipts for a still higher salary in an Eastern college. The scoffer fears that if college trustees do not cease tendering more ducats, they will speedily be the death of that Professor.

A resident of Concord, N. H., has written to the Boston *Transcript* a brief defense of State Senator ALVAN SMITH against the unjust and outrageous assaults upon his character made by prominent Democratic politicians and papers. The writer says that a more pure-minded, honorable and incorruptible man does not live. He is no longer young, having reached seventy-four years, but his mind is as clear and his judgment as sound as at any time of his life. He has been one of the most consistent men in New-Hampshire, and always acted conscientiously in the discharge of his political as well as all other duties. He became a member of the Free-soil Party when it was too small to attract soldiers of fortune, having joined it entirely through the force of his convictions many years before it had honors to bestow; indeed, while it was so small as hardly to disturb his old Whig and Democratic predilections. Mr. SMITH, be it remembered, was chosen to his present place by the Democrats of the Legislature to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. TREADWELL, soon after the March election. And they selected him because they were compelled, by the requirements of the Constitution, to elect one of two Republicans, and preferred to "stick" him rather than the regular Republican Party candidate.

ILLINOIS.

A Tour of Observation—Condition of the Harvests—Education Matters—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 30, 1871.

I have just returned from a tour of between three and four hundred miles through this State, and can report to the bread-consuming people of the East that the Lord of the harvest is dealing most bountifully with His people this year. The crops of all kinds look well, with the exception of wheat, in some localities, they show the effect of the destructive appetites of the insects. But, with all these drawbacks, the prospects are that there will again be plenty in the land when another harvest is gathered in. The recent rains, which have prevailed over a large extent of country, have done a "world of good," and their cash value to the farmers is past calculation.

If we—that is, our producers—were not so far from market, and consequently at the mercy of the railroads, the wealth of the West would increase rapidly. As it is, the lion's share gets into the hands of transportation men, warehousemen, and other parties who interpose between the producers and the buyers. But even with all these drawbacks, the wealth of the agricultural West is increasing year by year, to which condition of things a succession of good crops has contributed. Two poor years, like 1868 and '69, would produce a crash; the foundation of our business would be gone, and all classes would suffer, as a matter of course. Old mother earth, after all, has to supply the means to keep the machinery of society in motion.

EDUCATIONAL.

This has been "Commencement Week" in Chicago, an event which in smaller towns is one of great interest, but with us it is almost overshadowed in the whirl and noise of business. Chicago University, which is a favorite with our citizens, graduated thirty-eight young men on Thursday—a majority of them from the Law Department. The Theological Department, graduating twelve, closed some weeks ago. The exercises of the Graduating Class were of a high order, and the Collegiate Department drew forth the high praise from a distinguished Eastern educator that it "was equal to any in the country, and superior to most." The course of instruction is thorough, and the Faculty is composed of men who understand their business and do it well. There have been over three hundred students on the register during the past year. The University, like all young institutions, is short of permanent funds, and consequently its usefulness is less than it would be with an adequate endowment. Here is a rare opportunity for some of your millionaires to hand their names down through untold generations as benefactors of their race by the endowment of chairs, to which their names should be given. The name of Senator DOUGLAS will be connected with the University long after all his other honors have perished. It is the most enduring monument that could have been raised in his honor. He it was who laid the foundation by the donation of the ten acres upon which it is located—then, sixteen years ago, outside the city—now, the centre of a large population, which is rapidly increasing. But it will also forever remain as a monument of the energy, perseverance and self-sacrifice of its President, Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, to whom we are all indebted that it exists at all. The usual honorary degrees were conferred after the closing of the exercises of the Graduating Classes; that of D. D. upon Rev. N. M. WILLIAMS, of Methuen, Mass., the venerable S. M. OSGOOD, of this city, who served as missionary for twelve years in Asia, and has been for several years past the Western District Secretary of the Missionary Union; Rev. M. G. STONE, of Milwaukee, and Rev. J. R. HIBBARD, of this city. The Alumni had their usual reunion, oration by Rev. ROBERT SHEPPARD, and a poem of rare merit from that erratic child of genius, B. F. TAYLOR.

The North-western University at the suburban town of Evanston, also had its Commencement last week, graduating a class of fourteen. The only noticeable fact connected with the event was the conferring of the honorary degree of LL.D. upon PHIL. SHERIDAN for his notable ride in the Shenandoah Valley, or for his "pushing things" after Petersburg—I don't know which. But it was not, I am quite sure, for his superior or extended knowledge of any kind of laws that our Methodist friends thus honored him.

The High School Commencement took place this afternoon. This is a great day in Chicago, especially with the parents and friends of the three or four hundred young gentlemen and ladies who are in attendance upon that institution, about one hundred of whom graduated. The course of instruction in the High School runs through four years, and is about equal to that of the ordinary colleges. Its scholarships are obtained through a competitive examination of the students who present themselves from the grammar schools. It is a great stimulus to study, and creates a vast amount of emulation to obtain the coveted places which are made vacant yearly by the going out of the Graduating Class. This enables the Board of Education to keep the standard high, and I have noticed for a large number of years that in the list of the successful applicants—as well as in the Graduating Class—the girls generally lead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The excitement on the Sunday Liquor law still continues in a quiet sort of a way. Both sides are organizing for the Fall campaign, and we have promise of lively times. Last Sabbath we had a beginning of the new order of things. The German military were out parading the streets, and a "Dutch Justice" opened and held his Court—doing criminal business. I don't know how long our people will stand this sort of thing—this utter disregard and wholesale violation of the laws of the State; but the indications now are that we shall have in office after next November men who will enforce the laws.

Our Common Council is just now the especial objects of attention from the daily Press. That body is engaged upon the "budget" for the coming fiscal year, and of course have, as usual on such occasions, put into it a large amount of "steals." You know how that is yourself in New-York. The members are receiving the endearing epithets of "thieves," "rascals," "robbers," and so forth, from the papers which helped elect them, irrespective of party. People are getting discouraged by the heavy taxation, and are removing into the suburban towns. I saw it stated in one of our papers the other day, that one hundred families have left lately for a single town on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. No wonder people get tired working for the tax-eaters. There will be a tremendous effort next Fall to rid the city of this new lot of "barnacles," which are nearly or quite as bad as those choked off two years ago.

The general current of events in this city presents no new aspects. Business is fair, though not on the high-pressure principle of some former years. The passage of the park bills has renewed land speculation to such an extent that the sales reached $2,000,000 last week—the highest figure ever touched. Money is plenty in the hands of capitalists, and the tendency of the rate of interest is still downward. Large sums are constantly coming here from the East for investment, and this keeps up the speculating mania. There have been no failures of importance recently—none, in fact, since the crash among the dry-goods men last Winter. Building is going on extensively, the low price of materials and labor being in favor of property-owners. Brick-makers and laborers, however, complain grievously of hard times.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

The Scenery and the Climate—The Best of Invalids Who Should Go There—The Means to the Wilderness—The Mountains and the Lakes—Hunting and Fishing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKE PLACID,
NORTH ELBA, N. Y., Saturday, July 1.

The Adirondack Wilderness has always been famous for its good society in Summer—for quiet groups of scholars, artists, clergymen and such people of simple tastes for nature, as were attracted year by year to its solitary lakes and wild mountains—but this year it must have contained the *crême de la crême* of American society.

As a frequenter and lover of these fastnesses during the last thirteen years I have always been prepared for the time when a rush of travel should move through these lakes and mountains, and have frequently amused myself with locating future hotels and fashionable resorts in lonely points and near unfrequented sheets of water. For the grand attractions which will continue long after the sporting has ceased, is the wonderful and unequaled air and scenery of this wild region. The Summer atmosphere is like that of California or the High Alps, with a milder temperature than that of the latter; clear, stimulating, genial, full of life and beauty, and yet reposing to overstrung nerves. The climate seems to me to excel that of the White Mountains or the Alleghanies; seldom having the extremes of heat to which those regions are subject, and escaping, in a degree, the belt of rain which lines our coast. Thus during the past month the temperature near the Adirondack Mountains ranged low down among the seventies, falling perhaps ten degrees during the night, and now and then getting much lower. Last year and the year before, while even the Catskills were afflicted by incessant rain, these mountains suffered under a drouth, which, though injurious to the farmers, was delightful to townspeople. This year, however, has been exceptionably rainy. The principal inconvenience during Summer is the cold, the thermometer having fallen repeatedly to 42° and once to 29°. The explanation of this fact I suppose to be the considerable height of many of the resorts here, (from 1,500 to 2,500 feet,) the neighborhood of so many high mountains, the evaporation from numerous lakes, and the radiation every night from the vast body of forest which constitutes "The Wilderness." It is this phenomenon which renders this region so injurious to the majority of consumptive invalids; and if Mr. MURRAY has led any of them here he has made a serious mistake. Moreover, owing to this powerful radiation, it is not a dry region. Every night the dews are very heavy. There are but few localities where "the dry air of pines" surrounds one away from the influence of bodies of water; and in them, the air is heavy and the invalid is infested with insects. The patients who ought to come here are those suffering from some form of nervous prostration and from the universal curse of overwork. For many of these the Adirondack air lifts "in the open" is a renewal of youth and health. But even they must remember that the fare in most of the houses or in camp is not as nourishing as they enjoy at home. Beef they can seldom have; venison they may enjoy occasionally, and trout frequently, but mutton will be the stand-by. The bread is usually bad. Wild berries are abundant, and maple-sugar (a healthful mountain tidbit) and good crackers can always be obtained, with fresh milk.

All those depending on luxuries and comforts had better keep away, but those who desire to renew worn-out bodies and nerves by a little wild life and nature should not fail to make the experiment. For children, many of the farm-houses (where board can be obtained for from five to seven dollars a week for young and old,) are perfect paradises. Here they "berry" and boat and fish, and play in the bright sunshine all the day long, without the restraint of fashionable dresses and the poison of rich hotel food. Every one is kind to them, and they pass a Summer of perfect health and enjoyment. My own observation is that ladies are extremely benefited by the camping trips, if they are managed by experienced persons. The entire change of habits, diet and mode of life seems often to remake the constitution and restore lost tone to the nervous system. The mere fatigue on these trips is not generally great, and the exercise hardly enough for vigorous men, if they make the guides do the work.

THE ROUTE.

What is now needed for this region is a thorough guide-book. Mr. MURRAY's book was not intended for that, and, if it had been, is very inadequate. He seems acquainted with but one access, and only a few turns through it. There are really two separate and distinct portions of the Adirondack Wilderness—the mountain scenery and the lake country. The former contains the most beautiful scenery, and the latter the game and the arrangements for sporting. The most attractive part of the mountain country is reached from Westport, on Lake Champlain and Elizabethtown, and the best points to enjoy it are Keene Flats, Scott's, at North Elba, and Nash's, on Lake Placid. The most beautiful point in the whole wilderness is the view near Lake Placid, whence White Face (some five thousand feet high) fills one end of this lovely piece of water, and the broken outline of the pine peaks of the Adirondacks forms the southern horizon, with Mount Marcy, (over a mile high,) McIntyre and other fine summits, and the deep passes—the Indian and Avalanche Pass—making dark openings through them, while in the foreground is a picturesque line of wooded hills and an exquisite little lake, reflecting every outline on its quiet surface. The view changes with every change of morning and evening light, and altogether is the most beautiful landscape I know of in the Eastern States. The farm-house near the lake, where stranders stop, is a very pleasant, plain, comfortable house, and kept by honest, obliging people. Excursions can be made from this point to all the high mountains. Board can be obtained in this region at from $5 to $7 a week, or at $1 50 a day. Another portion of the mountains can also be visited from Crown Point, and Mount Marcy be climbed from the Adirondack Iron-works. The easiest of the high mountains to ascend is White Face.

THE LAKE COUNTRY.

If the tourist is after game, he must avoid the traveled routes on the lakes. Every one this Summer seems to have gone right in Mr. MURRAY'S trail, and accordingly many have had less venison in the Wilderness than they would at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The best sporting-ground is new, without doubt, the Fulton "Chain of Lakes," which terminates with Moose River, Arnold's, and Sixberry's, for the Black River and Utica Railroad. Or the small ponds near Little Trappers Lake may be visited for deer, or the lower Raquette River, below Piercefield Falls, on the road out toward Colton and the St. Lawrence. Some of the out-of-the-way lakes, like Bull Lake, Sesame, Still also, at times, be good hunting-grounds. But the day for deer-shooting has probably passed. If the law forbidding "hounding" is observed, deer will only be killed on the few warm nights, under a "jack," or light on the boat, or will occasionally be shot feeding, on a mild afternoon, at the edges of the ponds. The slaughtering for skins, and the murdering the does with fawns, are rapidly exterminating them.

As for fishing, fly-fishers have long understood that the best sport is to be found elsewhere than in the Adirondacks—still, each party can commonly supply its table with trout, and now and then a splendid strike is made, but when we hear of "fifty pounds of trout caught at a spring-hole in an hour," (as was reported recently,) we may bet it down very probably as a "fish story." The truth is, the fishing in October, over the spawning-beds, is also gradually exterminating the trout. Still there is yet an immense quantity of them in these waters; and whoever would come here in the Spring, would soon be surfeited with them. August is the worst month of the year for trout-fishing. The mountain region seems at present a better fishing-place than the Lakes. Besides the well-known route by Plattsburg and the Ausable Forks to the Lower Saranac, there is a cheaper and, to travelers from the South, a shorter, by Westport and Elizabethtown via North Elba to Martin's, the road carrying the tourist through very grand mountain scenery. The objection to it is the overcrowded state of Elizabethtown. Another very interesting route is by the new Adirondack Railroad from Saratoga to a point near Warrensburg, and then by stage or wagon, via Minerva, to Long Lake. Still others are from Boonsville to Arnold's, by horse, there taking boats, or from Potsdam and Colton up the Raquette River. However the traveler enter, he or she should bring no luggage but India-rubber mackintosh and plenty of heavy blankets, with some select articles of provision for camping.

The trip will necessarily be an expensive one. If the party be camping, the expenses will probably mount up to six dollars a day each, and perhaps higher. If they stay in houses, the board is usually two dollars to two dollars and a half per day, and any movements must cost, for guides, portages, &c., some five dollars more. Many have been already disappointed this Summer in finding the journey in the lake country so expensive. The lakes, it should be remembered, are not remarkable for any grand scenery; but have a quiet, lonely beauty which is very attractive to the frequenters of them. The finest are Long Lake and "Big Tupper's." The mountain division of the region is much superior in scenery, and affords very cheap places for a Summer residence. Whatever hotel-keeper would make his fortune should choose some striking point of view like the borders of Lake Placid, or a promontory in Long Lake, and put up a first-class hotel. It would be crowded the whole season. We are grateful that we saw the "Wilderness" first from the opening of the solitary tent and the guide's boat, and tried hemlock boughs for beds, and venison on forked sticks, before such luxuries as mattresses, or cook-ranges, or hotels, were introduced. Still now, with all its drawbacks, it can be pronounced, if in the one grand health-restoring spot of the Eastern States, and we only wish it could be preserved as a public park or *reservation* for the American people forever.

The Sale of Lager in the Bay State.

At the special election, on Saturday, Boston gave a majority of 5,398 votes in favor of permitting the sale of lager, ale and strong beer, the vote standing 7,431 to 1,433. Cambridge went the same way also on a light vote, though the contest there was close enough to afford excitement. New-Bedford, where, it is asserted, prohibition has been better enforced than anywhere else in the State, likes the way it works, and the people men met another defeat, the vote standing, yeas 949, nays 3,193. Charlestown, Lawrence and some other cities in the eastern part of the State did not vote.

The returns of towns in Western Massachusetts voting on the question was quite small, but of those voting, almost exclusively the larger towns, the result is pretty generally one way, and that sanctioning the sale. The Hampden County towns which held meetings all voted that way—Westfield 190 to 109, Palmer 128 to 106, and Palmer 52 to 25. Northampton went the same way, 90 to 87, and is perhaps the only town in Hampshire that voted that way. Ware voting so in a large and enthusiastic meeting, and few, if any, of the other towns voting as all. Greenfield voted beer, 128 to 64; Pittsfield, by 66 to 170; Stockbridge, 60 to 54, and Great Barrington, 127 to 120; North Adams, by some unexplained mystery, voted no by dissolving the meeting without action, and Lee by 263 to 119. None of the towns in Southern Berkshire other than those already mentioned held meetings. In Worcester, the excitement was greater than ever before known by any previous vote. Both parties were hard at work throughout the week, and money was spent freely. The polls were open only from 11 o'clock until 2, and were surrounded throughout by an eager and excited crowd. In one ward five tickets were distributed at one ballot-box throughout the day. Teams and carriages were kept running, and the result was a larger vote than was ever before polled there in the same space of time, the final result being a victory for the sellers and their friends by the close vote of 1,100 to 1,086. Worcester voted beer, 794 to 140; Milbury no beer, 103 to 74; Leicester recorded no beer, 99 to 75. In addition to the towns already mentioned, Ludlow, Brimfield, Granby, Westhampton, Cummington, Goshen, Plainfield, Lenox and Hampden held no meetings.

The Inconvenience of Obliging One's Friends by Playing Idol.

In connection with the recent annual celebration of the "Voudois," which is always attended with many eccentricities, the New-Orleans *Picayune* tells the following:

"Their strange superstition is capable of as many vagaries as the mind has ideas. One of the essential requisites of their saturnalia is an idol. It represents some fetish divinity. Not having one at hand on Saturday at their demonstration at the Lake, they persuaded a well-known citizen to personate it. For this purpose he mounted a pedestal prepared for the purpose, and was soon invested with the robes of office. It was somewhat inconvenient to sit out in the heating sun and receive the positions of his worshipers all day long; but he did so it. But when night closed in he was somewhat surprised to learn that it was the custom of the Voudous to sacrifice their idols. That one of the least bit alarming. On one side of him MARIA LAURE was preparing the sacrificial robe, while on the other, Dr. ANTOINE was whetting the knife that was designed to kill him. Manuse looked serious. The citizen looked around to appeal for help. Every where he met the upturned faces of the Voudous. It was more than could endure. And with a yell of affright and a wild jump for liberty, he cleared the circle at a bound and made for the woods, the whole yelling pack at his heels. But terror lent him fleetness, and the ravine toward the west, he soon found himself ingloriously traversing Bienville-street in the direction of Washington-square. Here he encountered a policeman who took him in. Arrested before Judge LEGENDRE, he attempted an explanation of his unhappy condition; but his interpretation of his language so confused, that he was so recent and his ideas so confused, that he could say nothing intelligibly. Under these circumstance he was very properly sent to the asylum as insane.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Fate of the Army Bill—Matters in Ireland—Nationalism and Ultramontanes—A Fenian Attack—The Tichborne Trial—A Roving Earl and a Question of Identity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20, 1871.

Practically the Army bill of the Government is lost for the present year. It has, indeed, been passed through Committee in the House of Commons, but only by the sacrifice of some of the most important clauses—those relating to the reconstitution of the militia as a real reserve of military force; and it is announced that the House of Lords intend to take advantage of this, and of the late period of the session at which the measure will come up to them, to reject it on the second reading. At a meeting of conservative Peers, at the Duke of RICHMOND'S, yesterday, this course was decided upon, and I have no doubt it will be carried out. The object of the Opposition will now be to keep back the Ballot bill, so that it may founder too, and in that case the Government will have absolutely nothing to show for the whole session but a sixpence income tax. For my own part I see no particular reason to mourn over the Army bill, which was an extremely imperfect and insufficient measure. It went, no doubt, quite as far as public opinion was ready to go, and the Government were, if anything, rather ahead of the people. But still it fell far short of what is really required to put the defenses of England in a proper position. The people have, I think, quite made up their mind about the purchase of commissions, which must now be regarded as knocked on the head. The only question is as to the terms on which the officers shall be brought out, and I suspect that in rejecting the present offer of the Government they have done a very bad stroke of business for themselves, for it is very doubtful whether they will ever get such a good price for their rights again. But where the people are backward as regards their own share of military obligations, they are horrified at the idea of compulsory service in any shape; but it is certain that this is what we are coming to and must soon come to, and if there were any new European difficulties I dare say England would get it at once. It is a pity for the country's sake that things have so completely quieted down, and that the panic of last Winter has subsided. A writer in the Cologne *Gazette* very truly remarks that if Germany wanted to make England a respectable military State, she would do it at once by pretending to get up a fleet for the conquest of England, studying English maps, distributing English phrase-books among the troops, ordering water-proof clothing, (a hit at our rainy climate,) and making similar preparations for a few months. England would at once take the hint and see to her army directly. "Anything else or less," says the German journalist, "will hardly ever do it," and I believe he is right. But it is not from Germany that there is any reason to fear at all, but from a much nearer neighbor. France is the real danger. The character of a nation is not changed in a day, and not even the fiery furnace of affliction through which France has just passed, has been able to purge her of the old swaggering vanity which so often beguiled her to disaster. The more desperate and degraded France becomes, the more virulently and recklessly will the passion for military "glory" be displayed. I should not be in the least surprised if before another year is over England found itself in collision with France, about Belgium or some other question. The tone of the French Press, within the last few days, has been very bitter toward England, and there is not wanting a suspicion that it is countenanced, if not stimulated, by some of the leaders, in the hope that the distraction of a foreign quarrel might help to settle things at home, and I favor the advancement of their own intrigues for power. Of course France is too crippled for immediate action of any kind, but we may depend upon it, she will never rest till she has tried to get some little show of military prowess as a set-off against the incessant and humiliating defeats of the late war.

MATTERS IN IRELAND.

Another "Nationalist" (as the advocates of the repeal of the union between England and Ireland are now called) has just been returned to Parliament by an Irish constituency to keep Mr. MARTIN company. Westmeath, for which Mr. P. J. SMYTH has just been elected, is the county for which a Coercion act has just been passed in consequence of the reign of the Ribbonmen, who are Irish Kuklux ... all over the region. There is, therefore, nothing to be wondered at in anything Westmeath might do; but there is one circumstance connected with this election which is regarded as of more alarming significance than the result. That another Nationalist should have been sent to Parliament is of little consequence; indeed, it may be said that Parliament is the best place for them; but the alliance now disclosed between the priesthood and the repealers, and the evident readiness of the former to bid for popular support at any price, is indeed an evidence of serious danger. Dr. NULTY, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in a public proclamation, cordially indorsed Mr. SMYTH'S candidature, and thus sealed the union between Nationalists and Ultramontanes. What the priests want is absolute command over the education of the people, and though they doubtless have no desire to see the triumph of the repealers, they are quite ready to use them for their own purposes, and to frighten the English Government into a surrender.

A FENIAN RAID.

On Saturday night the militia barracks at Mallow (Ireland) were broken into by a party of men supposed to be Fenians. They seized a large number of Snider rifles, but were surprised in the act of carrying them off and left a lot of them in a field, packed in flour bags ready for transport. About forty rifles are still missing. It is suspected that this attack was part of a concerted movement, including simultaneous assaults on Kinsale and Brandon militia barracks. The latest particulars are contained in the following telegram which has just been published:

"The North Cork Rifle Regiment is 600 strong. The barrack is situated at the west end of the mall. The two arms stores which were the object of the attack contain 400 converted Enfield breech-loading rifles. The guard at the barrack by night numbers eight men, with a Corporal and a Sergeant, and there are 200 of the regiment accommodated on the premises. The remaining 400 are billeted about the town. About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Sergeant of the guard heard a noise in a field that surrounds the western end of the barrack. He procured a ladder, and on looking over the wall he saw about twenty men with a number of arms. He immediately gave alarm, and had the assembly sounded. A force of men having been collected, they hurried into the field, and they saw the plunderers running in the direction of the railway embankment. They gave chase, led by three officers, who had just come up, and in the pursuit some of the militia fired, the fugitives returning the fire. It was noticed that as they retreated the thieves were throwing away rifles. The militia continued the pursuit for nearly half a mile, until the Fenians crossed the railway embankment, when they were lost to view. At every step rifles were picked up, and near the railway embankment a large bag of bayonets was found. Two immense holes, large enough to admit a man, had been punched in the wall of the arms and bedding stores. It is supposed that the plunderers bored the bedding store first, and discovering their mistake, then forced an entrance into the arms depot. The ground near the openings was very much trampled, and was scattered with bayonets and rifles. A dark lantern was also found. The store into which an entrance was made contains the rifles and bayonets of four companies, numbering about two hundred. The official return shows that 105 were removed, of which sixty-six were recovered, thirty-nine rifles and twenty bayonets being still missing."

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The counsel for the claimant in this case to-day made an alarming statement as to the proceedings, which made the Judge and jury look aghast. He said that in consequence of the amount of time already consumed he had had a consultation with the other side. By act of Parliament the Court had no power to sit beyond the 10th of August, and no power to renew the sittings until the 3d of November. The question was whether before the 10th of August the plaintiff's case could be finished, and his learned friend enabled to make his speech for the defense. This, however, was found to be perfectly impossible. The plaintiff had said that he had 117 witnesses still to examine, and that was only a trifling exaggeration, for there were certainly nearly 100 whom the emergencies of the case would require should be examined. Many of these, no doubt, would be short witnesses, but many must take a considerable time in their examination in chief. There was also a great body of evidence from Australia on commission, which he must lay before the jury, and possibly he would in the end have to call rebutting evidence. Under these circumstances, they had agreed to apply to his Lordship that he would allow an adjournment about the 10th of July, as that would be a great convenience to everybody, and would not, he was sure, cause unnecessary delay. The Solicitor-General concurred in this application, to which the Chief-Justice gave a provisional assent. The question will doubtless be raised in Parliament whether judicial proceedings of so important and critical a nature should be suspended for several months in order that the Judge, jury and advocate should take a holiday. The question at issue is whether the claimant is or is not an impostor; and, of course, if he is, he will have plenty of time in the vacation to prepare for the renewal of the case and school himself for the part he is playing.

A ROVING EARL.

Meanwhile, another case of a very similar character, except that there is no question of personation and no conflict of claims, has come before one of the Scotch Courts. On the 27th of January, last year, the second mate of the *Hera*, bound from Boston to Melbourne, fell overboard and was drowned, and afterward there appeared reason to believe that the second mate was no other than the Earl of ABERDEEN, grandson of the well-known statesman, who, seized with a sudden distaste for fashionable life, and eager for adventure, had left England in 1866, and was known to have devoted himself to a sea-faring life. In May, 1866, he arrived at Boston, in company with Lord GOSFORD and Mr. PETERKIN; but on parting from his companions shortly after this date, he appears to have adopted the pseudonym of Osborne; and, excepting in occasional letters home, he was never afterward known by his own name. Toward the end of the year his mother received some letters from him. In one of these, dated Boston, Oct. 21, he wrote:

"You will be glad to hear that I really think that my lungs are permanently cured by the long spell of warm weather and sea air, yet I think it would be foolish to risk a return to England just at this season. * * * No, much as I should enjoy once more to taste the sweet pleasures of family life, I cannot yet leave this land of freedom and common sense. * * * I think I will agree to the proposals of the missionaries, and join them in their beautiful little vessel which sails about the 1st of November for Honolulu and the Friendly Islands."

In another letter, dated Dec. 5, 1866, the following passage occurred:

"I never told you my adventures on the African voyage, or about loading salt in the West Indies, or about the mysterious man, or about the wounded cook turned sailor, or the amorous mate, or the mate in fits calling on his mother, or about the cook drunk, a Frenchman crying, the second mate bullying, or about the Captain drunk, the mate three-quarters drunk, the second mate green, and the ship running on George's Shoal, and being saved by the undersigned, who was not drunk; about the talking parrot overboard, saved, saved, saved; about the honest soldier, about the happy island, the Arcadia of the Atlantic—about the French cook—good times now for the shell-backs, plenty to eat, and good as that—or 'A shark! A shark!' pork the hook—he is caught, haul him aboard; frantic terror of the parrot—he tries to commit suicide—the shark is killed—shark steaks for breakfast—or about the undersigned sick with cholera; he gets well; he gets his toe crushed; he knocks off at 5½ P. M.; he turns-to again at 5 A. M. next day—Spanish pilots; or about the undersigned painting yards—tired and hot, lets bucket fall—covers clean white boat with paint—sputters Captain over with paint—Captain swears—mate runs—undersigned tries to look serious—gets soap and hot water and cleans boat—no more painting for undersigned—just what he wanted."

Among the witnesses produced last week at Edinburgh, to prove the identity of OSBORNE and the Earl, were SEWELL SMALL, residing in the State of Maine, who was with GEORGE H. OSBORNE when the latter commanded the schooner *Walton*, of Richmond, Me.; JAMES ERASTUS GREEN, a carpenter by trade, who knew GEORGE H. OSBORNE, of the schooner *Walton*, for about two years, having been mate under him for about three months in that vessel; and JOHN PALMER WILBUR, sea Captain, who took OSBORNE as a passenger at New-York, on board the brig *William Mallory*, in February, 1867, bound for Galveston, Texas. While on this passage, OSBORNE volunteered to act as a sailor, and showed great knowledge of navigation, which he said he had studied at Boston. A series of photographs was also produced, some taken in England and some in America, and these were spoken to as portraits of the same person by numerous witnesses, including the Earl's own mother. Next there was a similarity of appearance, manners and habits. Lord ABERDEEN had a peculiarity in his walking, so had GEORGE OSBORNE. Lord ABERDEEN was an excellent shot, and GEORGE OSBORNE had sold to a gentleman in Richmond a rifle which, it is said, can be proved to have belonged to the late Earl. GEORGE OSBORNE, it is proved, had a great liking for the sea, for mechanics, mathematics, pictures, drawing, music and children; and these, say the witnesses, "were exactly the characteristics of Lord ABERDEEN when in this country." Furthermore, it seems that both these persons were extremely religious and well-conducted, and never missed an opportunity of attending church. All these circumstances point conclusively to the Earl and the sailor being the same man, and, as I said, there is no challenge of identity on the part of any one. The proceedings are taken merely to set any doubts at rest and prevent the occurrence at some future period of such a suit as has been raised in the Tichborne case. The Sheriff has not, however, yet given his judgment, as he is waiting for some further evidence on one or two raised points. F. J. H.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

A Suggested Annexation of the United Kingdom.

From the London Times, June 19.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 3d inst., contains a letter, in the somewhat heavy style of German irony, purporting to be addressed by a German naturalized in England to the Emperor WILLIAM, with the view of urging the invasion and absorption of this country by Germany. The writer, premising that his description of the political condition of England is confirmed by many intelligent natives of undoubted patriotism, who feel that "the time is out of joint," states that the loyalty which formerly pervaded all classes no longer exists, while reverent and chivalrous loyalty toward the Crown, gradation of classes, and natural confidence and reliance among them, have given place to contempt and disregard of all authority and rank, jealousy of the power and rights of the Throne, envy of the privileges of the nobility, defiance and arrogance and harshness among the great, morose discontent among the masses, greedy thirst for wealth, and a not less greedy thirst for luxury. He does not question the daring of our sailors or the bravery of our soldiers, but the capacity which once equipped fleets and armies, and the spirit which sustained them in the face of victorious enemies, domestic rebellions and exhausted finances, are extinct. The electors, as the result of two Reform acts, consist of hard-handed, hard-headed cotton, woolen and iron workers, with little education and with no historical knowledge or love for ancestral institutions. Even the better informed derive their information only from some wretched hand-book, apparently intended to show that the object of all the historical personages of England was the intellectual and material degradation of the artisans. "Let your Majesty," he remarks, parenthetically, "compare this state of education with that of your Prussian subjects!" English statesmanship has confided to such ignorant, prejudiced, embittered, sullen, and beer-drinking people an almost exclusive power in the representation, they being the absolute majority in all the large towns, and able, if only united, to elect whom they would, while as it is nobody can be elected in direct opposition to them. As are the electors so are the elected—a few superior in point of birth and of education, and many in point of wealth, they combine with nearly all the prejudices of their constituents the apprehensions inspired by newly acquired property, know equally little of the history of England, delude themselves with one-sided doctrines and narrow-minded traditions, and are nervously sensitive as regards the purse-strings. Not a few of them enter on public life with the acrid antipathies of dissenting cant.

ENGLISH STATESMEN.

As are the members to the electors, so are the Ministers to the members; most of them belong to the mercantile class, and bear the unmistakable stamp of Philistinism on their foreheads. Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. CARDWELL and others have the look of very estimable merchants' clerks, accustomed to refresh themselves after their daily drudgery in Young Men's Christian Societies. After contrasting Mr. GLADSTONE'S submissive discourses, combining the humility of the worm and the self-esteem of the shopman, with the intrepidity of a Pitt, the pride and scorn of a Castlereagh, and the irony of a Canning, the writer comments on the predominance of compromise in our policy, the conventicle cant which echoes in the counsels of Parliament, the small concessions by which various cliques are appeased, and the selfishness which represses every patriotic recollection, and whose ruling passion is profit, if not unlimited beer. "The Radical Party, thank God, does not yet," he continues, "openly and exclusively rule the Lower House, but its influence is great, increasing and aggressive; it is traceable in every step, forward or backward, taken by the Government in every measure which they introduce or withdraw, in every fresh vacillation between conflicting principles, in the precipitate adoption and the hasty abandonment of unconsidered measures, in the precipitate introduction of one military system and the equally precipitate abolition of another, in the withdrawal of one Budget and the introduction of a second, in the boldness with which a tax is imposed and the terror with which it is withdrawn, in the wranglings and discords of great departments, in the insubordination of officials against their chiefs, and the animosities of the chiefs among one another, in the jealousy, confusion, insubordination which everywhere prevail."

ENGLAND'S WANTS.

The writer next attributes to the feverish restlessness, which placed the highest authority of a great empire in the hands of masons, carpenters and cobblers, the revolutionizing of property relations in Ireland on the basis of systematic robbery, a precedent which will be imitated in England; the toleration or secret encouragement extended to tumultuous assemblages, and the absolute impotence of England in all international matters. "It speaks, and foreign nations listen with a courteous but half-contemptuous mien. What it proposes—if it ventures to propose anything—is scornfully rejected. What it guarantees is rather endangered than secured by its signature. If it threatens, the threatened Power—some semi-barbarous Abyssinian, of course—laughs derisively at its menaces. In a word, it has sunk from its position, its pre-eminence, to comparative insignificance." The writer proceeds with mock gravity to state that while many, perhaps most, Englishmen, are indifferent to their country's fame and power, perfectly contented if manufactures and commerce flourish, a small though increasing minority, full of shame and despair, are convinced that England requires again a foreign conquest, or at least a foreign dynasty, to revive its old health and vigor. England, say they, was once invigorated and strengthened by WILLIAM I., a second time by WILLIAM III., and a new era of distinction began again under the Hanoverian dynasty. Why, they continue, should not another William from a foreign race extend and renew the advantages which we owe to two earlier Williams? Why should we not become part and parcel of the empire which rejoices in the great and benign conqueror of France as its ruler?" With an empire extending from the Danube to the Shannon only two great nations would remain, Russia and America, both incapable of confronting the German armies together with the innumerable fleet of England, no longer weakened and crippled by the shopkeeping spirit and by intrigue; and His Majesty would liberate England from the fear of democracy, modify the senseless electoral laws which entrust the destinies of the country to cobblers and costermongers, make short work of rioters, chastise sedition and treachery, and punish Fenians as they deserve, while he would not bribe Celtic murderers with legalized robbery or humbly turn the other cheek to an insulting Power.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The writer proceeds to discuss the ways and means of effecting the project. He knows the people too well to think, as he once did, that the first signal of an invasion would arouse the country and induce every inhabitant to rush to arms. He will not deny that the army would fight well if it had an opportunity, but the midland and northern districts, where fighting is the only amusement carried on after the day's work and on Sundays, do not produce soldiers, for these people dislike military discipline and scorn military pay. The army, however, (though recruited from a less martial class than the miners of Staffordshire and Yorkshire,) is a good one, and the cavalry might be made the best in Europe, for the people are good riders; but though it would in such an event do its duty, he doubts whether it would ever confront the German army. There would be a chaos of orders and counter-orders, marching and countermarching; the War Office would want this, the Commander-in-Chief that, and the House of Commons something else. While the Duke of CAMBRIDGE would propose a line of defense on the Surrey hills, the Secretary for War would contemplate another on the plains of Plaistow [?]. London, which has never seen a more terrible enemy than its own roughs, and whose Aldermen have never seen anything more warlike than a volunteer parade, would be in a panic, and the War Office and the Horse Guards, deafened by its representations and by conflicting demands, would break up the standing army of 130,000 or 140,000 men into half a dozen small detachments. The Queen would immediately have repaired to the Highlands, and thus spared her Ministers an imperceptible portion of trembling anxiety. The volunteers and militia, 240,000 strong, would be a formidable force if well handled, but this would not be the case. Among the many virtues of the volunteers is a strong feeling of personal liberty, incompatible with military discipline; to be under orders is, in their expressive vernacular, 'all —— humbug,' and their motto, 'Each for himself, and God for us all,' is hardly consistent with warlike service and success. Even were some twenty volunteer brigades to concentrate on the invader's line of march they would either, influenced by their great idea of personal freedom, answer their General's orders with the decided though not exactly military formula which has become traditionary in their annals, 'Go to the devil!' or, inflamed by patriotism into an all too willing obedience, they would fire with marvelous precision on one another. In any case, brave as they are, they would do more harm to themselves than to the enemy.

NO FIGHTING NEEDED.

But it is needless to anticipate an actual battle. "No sooner would Mr. CARDWELL, in cocked hat, supported on his battle horse by a gigantic policeman on each side, have given his blessing in a long speech to the last regiment of volunteers hastening to the combat, no sooner would Mr. GLADSTONE have excited the Court of Aldermen in a speech half borrowed from Homer and half from the Old Testament, than a reaction would set in. People would begin to reckon the cost of resistance. 'What will it cost?' is the moral and political catechism of every good Englishman of our time. Mr. GLADSTONE, combining a mercantile love of peace with a pious abhorrence of war, would begin to convince himself by the subtlest arguments and sophisms that physical submission implies real moral superiority; Mr. CARDWELL would go to bed and have some hot gruel; Mr. LOWE would terrify his colleagues by proposing some impossible tax to meet the costs of national defense. The *Times*, which on Monday had in a Demosthenic article conjured the English people by all the examples of history, from Marathon to Tilbury Fort, to maintain the honor of Old England and the reputations of their ancestors, would begin on Wednesday to jest at the whole affair. Its tone on Friday would depend on where its editor supped on Thursday night. On the following Monday its line of policy would take quite a new direction. It would publish a sound, clever, intelligent article, explaining that fighting is a really senseless and wanton proceeding; that nations, like rivers, must be allowed to follow their natural and foreordained channels, and that if Germany and England wished to unite, it would be wicked to hinder it. The article would conclude with glowing declamation on the blessings of peace, and with fascinating prophecy of the prosperity and harmony conferred on England, Europe, and mankind by the formation of the great Teutonic kingdom. The talented author of *Friends in Council*, A. K. H. B. (*sic*,) would publish a conversation dedicated to the Queen, explaining the respective duties of resistance and submission; the rest of the Press would follow; the prorogued Houses of Parliament would be summoned to debate with closed doors; Mr. GLADSTONE, moved, excited, yet with stoical composure, would deliver a two hours' speech, expressing his entire readiness to die for his country, but his conviction that it would be more Christian-like to live for it, and pointing out that though the British Parliament would lose much prestige in becoming part of a Diet, provincial and even district councils, if only they performed their duties conscientiously, were not without honor and prestige. And how metaphysically profound would he be on nationalities, on the centripetal force which impels separate divisions of one race to a common centre, and on the centrifugal force which tears them asunder." The writer then describes Lord GRANVILLE—always lively but irresistibly comic whenever important interests are menaced, and when he throws up or alienates colonies—as ridiculing patriotism, honor and historical traditions in so agreeably courteous a tone that half the Press would forget he was advocating the submission of his country, and the other half would run away to dine. The fear, moreover, of the ignorant masses crowded in the slums of our towns, of a civil war worse than the French, and of an invasion worse than that of the Huns, would induce educated and thinking men to embrace the protection of an authority which did not hesitate to confront force with force, and would be resolved to repress anarchy.

THE SETTLEMENT.

"In the end," says the writer, (whose letter we have been obliged materially to abridge, while retaining as far as possible his own phraseology,) an arrangement would be come to. The crown of WILLIAM the Conqueror and WILLIAM of Orange would be offered to your Imperial Majesty, and you would, we hope, condescend to accept it, after insisting on the abolition of certain forms which block the way of the nation like a legal *cul de sac*, and after providing a handsome pension for Queen VICTORIA. That excellent lady would gladly purchase the peace of her people by the surrender of her power. The Prince of WALES would be indemnified for his present position and future prospects by an annuity and an eulogium in the *Times*. From that glorious day, I hope, an era of real happiness and true self-respect for the British portion of the German Empire would begin. With a sound system of education, a regularly raised and properly-disciplined army, and a *proletariat* held in check, this country would still play an important part in the work of modern civilization. One point I have forgotten—the landing of a considerable force on the coast of England. This, I must allow, is difficult, not, however, impossible. The hypotheses of the clever author of the *Battle of Dorking*, or his torpedoes, would not be necessary to make the English fleet harmless. *Audaces fortuna juvat*, and not alone would fortune favor your Majesty; still more than the fickle goddess would the mistakes, incapacity, and disorder of the enemy assist you. Rely upon it, the English fleet would be at the wrong point, and sail in a false direction, the armor-clads would be too heavy and would sink in the Channel, or drive over their own gun-boats. The Admiral in command would disregard the orders of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the First Lord would mislead the commander of the land forces. In one word, such a chaos of misdirection, mismanagement, misunderstanding and unintelligibility would exist that your Imperial Majesty's army might easily land, and, once landed, might quietly and without bloodshed continue its march up to the Palace of Westminster."

NEW-YORK STREET CLEANING.

How the Streets Were Cleaned in the Past—Some Interesting Facts and Statistics.

Previous to the year 1854, little attention was paid by the corporate authorities to the streets. Their duty was considered ended by an annual cleaning of the streets in the Spring. The mounds and ridges of filth that encumbered all of the streets in the lower Wards in the Winter and Spring of 1854 and 1855 is, no doubt, in the recollection of many of our readers. In 1854, the streets were contracted out in street-cleaning districts, each district embracing a Ward. The aggregate cost for the whole City was $137,500. The non-fulfillment of most of these contracts induced their early recision by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, under whose department the work was then placed. Early in 1855, the attention of Mayor WOOD was called to the street-sweeping machines then introduced by Mr. R. A. SMITH. Mayor WOOD, glad to secure any means by which the streets, particularly in the lower sections of the City, could be cleaned and eventually kept in a cleanly condition, procured from the Commissioner the four lower Wards, for the balance of the unexpired contract term, which Mr. SMITH agreed to take at the forfeited contract price. This experiment commenced in April and ended in July. The work was carried on to a successful and creditable termination, these Wards presenting then, for the first time in many years, a thoroughly clean appearance—so much so that Mr. SMITH was publicly complimented for accomplishing what had been deemed an impossibility.

Mayor WOOD, in a message on the subject to the Board of Aldermen, on Sept. 5, 1855, states "that under this arrangement, Mr. SMITH & Co. held possession of the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards until the 1st of July, performing the work entirely to the satisfaction of the residents and persons doing business there, and at an exceedingly low price as compared with what the work is costing now. They are willing to continue the work at the same price, and to extend it to the whole City, but the Commissioner interposed his authority and prevented." This experiment was the first practical introduction of street-sweeping machines in this country, and it had the effect of proving most conclusively that all kinds of streets could be cleaned and kept clean—cobble-stone, with which this whole section was paved, as well as block or Belgian pavement.

In the Spring of 1856 the supervision of street-cleaning was vested in the City Inspector. Immediately on assuming this duty, that officer, in compliance with the City charter and by direction of the Common Council, entered into contract with WM. R. REYNOLDS & CO. This contract had a brief existence, being an entire failure, through the want of means and experience of the contractors. On the recision of this contract the City Inspector executed the work under his own immediate direction; nor was there an attempt to again make a contract until the famous arrangement with A. J. HACKLEY, in 1861.

In the interval between these two contracts, the "Broadway Association" was organized for the purpose of securing the continued cleanliness of that highway in all seasons and in all weather. The work was commenced in 1857 by Mr. R. A. SMITH, and continued until 1859, when Col. D. E. DELAVAN, the then City Inspector, relieved the merchants from further charge by assuming the duty himself. No change was made, however, in the execution of the work until 1861. The condition of this main thoroughfare of our City when the work commenced may be inferred when we state that over eight hundred loads of dirt were collected and removed on its first cleaning. Subsequently the average quantity collected by the sweeping-machines was eight loads per night. The entire cost of the whole work—Winter and Summer—was but $300 per week. The superior degree of cleanliness maintained on Broadway during this whole period has not been excelled or even equaled since.

In 1859 the City Inspector, desirous of a further test of the sweeping-machines, on other streets than Broadway, employed Mr. SMITH to clean all the leading streets in the lower Wards twice on each week. This was so effectually done that the work was further extended, by the concurrence of the Mayor and Controller, to all the avenues and main streets in the City. The salutary effects of this measure received the commendation of the entire public and Press. The average cost of the work, if applied to the whole City, would not have exceeded the sum of $300,000 per annum.

In 1860 the Common Council, refusing to order a contract for cleaning the streets, in compliance with the City charter, the Mayor, Controller and City Inspector entered into a temporary arrangement with Mr. SMITH, whereby the whole City was to be cleaned, and kept clean, at the rate of $300,000 per annum—the work to be done by the day. This arrangement met with the opposition of Councils, and notwithstanding petitions from our citizens of all classes, praying that the street-sweeping machines might be allowed to continue their work, poured into both branches of Councils, (one of these documents embraced over six thousand names of the leading merchants and business men of New-York,) Mr. SMITH was compelled to suspend his operations—this arrangement not giving him such legal standing as to insure success. The energy with which the work was forwarded, while the arrangement lasted, showed conclusively what the result would be if it had been continued. Subsequently the contract with A. J. HACKLEY was executed. In 1863 this contract was rescinded by the City Inspector, F. I. A. BOOLE—when the work of cleaning the streets was done under his own direction—until the present contract was executed. In the first year of Mr. BOOLE'S administration, the work was done at a cost of over $800,000 per annum. In the second year it amounted to $1,300,000; but it must be acknowledged that Mr. BOOLE really did endeavor to sweep the streets once per week in a thorough manner, and reflection will show that, to do this by manual labor, would cost full this amount. We won't undertake to say that he continued this laudable effort for any lengthened period, but that he did attempt it we know. In 1865 an act of the Legislature, constituting a Commission to make a contract for cleaning the streets, was passed. This Commission, in the original bill, consisted of three members, to wit: the Mayor, Controller and City Recorder. There was a clause also in the bill requiring each bidder for the job to state, in writing, how often in each week he or they would clean the streets for the sum named, and in what manner the work would be performed. The bill, however, in the Committee of Conference, was amended so as to include the City Inspector and Corporation Counsel. The specification clause was likewise omitted. This bill compelled the work to be done by contract.

In the bids received for the work under this law there were three from the "New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company," organized under the laws of the State of New-York for the manufacture of chemical compounds and manures from the waste and offal of this City. The first of these bids was upon the specifications of the Commission, the price named being $300,000. These specifications are those under which the present contract is executed. The second bid included an increased grade of service, over and above the advertised specifications; the price named was $425,000. The third bid included the daily cleansing of all the paved streets in the City for $500,000, and $20,000 paid the City for manure. JAMES E. WHITING and D. D. BADGER were the sureties on each of these bids, all of which were strictly in form, and in accordance with the spirit and intent of the act. The Commission rejected these bids, alleging "that the Company being incorporated under the general manufacturing laws of the State, could not execute a contract to clean the streets." This was certainly a new doctrine, that a manufacturing company could not contract for the raw material used in its business. The contract was therefore awarded to BROWN, DE VOE & KNAPP, the grade of service being the lowest of the Company's bids, while the contract price was the highest. Without following the details of this contract since its execution, we have no hesitation in saying that the terms of its specifications were not been complied with at any time after it was awarded, as the elements did more than the contractors. The present method of cleaning the streets of New-York are nearly the same, and with as little result, though of late years the Board of Health have taken steps to secure a proper cleanliness in the lower part of the City; not always with success, however.

A Complaint That Too Much Coal is Mined.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, July 3.

We think it is a fact beyond question that there are at present sent to market not less than 500,000 tons of coal per week. At this rate there would be 26,000,000 of tons shipped per year. As there have not been heretofore, and will not during the next twelve months, be consumed more than about 16,000,000 of tons—at most not more than 18,000,000—it does not require a very competent economist to see what the result must inevitably be. Either the present rate of production must be reduced or there must be months of idleness at some time within twelve months. At least every fifth ton of coal mined is in excess of the demand for actual consumption. This state of affairs may continue for some months, but it will finally end in a glutted market first, speedily followed by a still further reduction in the price of coal, and then a reduction in the miners' and laborers' wages, or suspension. We premise that to the operators of coal mines it will be a matter of comparatively little moment when the market does become overstocked, for by a combination they can simply retain their stocks for a few months, when the retailers will be run short and the price go up. The large corporations need not sell their coal for months, though they have millions of tons on hand. The past history of the coal trade bears evidence of the truth of this assertion. Perhaps not in ten years was the market so thoroughly exhausted as it was at the close of the last suspension, and yet coal is selling almost as low to-day—after only a few weeks of work—as it did in November last. To illustrate: In November, at the auction sales in New-York, some of the coal sold for $4 56 per ton, and at the last sales—on Wednesday—120,000 tons were disposed of at an average of $4 72. It is more than likely that at the July sales it will be fully as low as in November, and, if the present immense shipments continue, it may go even below those figures.

It is evident that at some time, sooner or later, the production must be reduced very greatly. But instead of the number of coal works being diminished, they are multiplying rapidly in the entire coal-fields of Pennsylvania, bituminous as well as anthracite. An over-production cannot for any great length of time be borne either by operators or miners. The people, of course, demand cheap fuel; but they cannot get it and the miners receive large wages, and the operators make large fortunes at the same time. Unless the miners receive good wages, they will not work; and when the operators cease to make fortunes out of their large capital invested, they will turn it into other and more profitable channels. The only way in which it is possible to keep the prices of coal at a standard that will give the miners good wages and the operators a satisfactory return on their invested capital, is to approximate the production of coal more nearly with the consumption.

The Sad Drowning Accident in Irondequoit Bay.

The following particulars of the drowning of a young man and two young ladies, one of the latter a resident of this City, in Irondequoit Bay, on Monday morning, are given by the Rochester *Union*:

A party composed of about thirty persons, belonging to families who were intimate, went to the Bay for a pic nic. They reached the Newport House safely, and embarked in boats for fishing and rowing. In one boat were Mr. KELLAM [?] E. BYAM, Miss ELLA LELAND and Miss CARRIE ABELL, of New-York, the latter visiting in the family of Mr. JOHN SOUTHALL, on Almira-street. In getting on board the boat the party were not properly seated, the load was too near one end. After getting part way over the bay, Mr. FREDERICK TURPIN, who was in another boat, had his attention called to the manner in which this boat was loaded, and advised those on board to keep still till the shore was reached, when a change could be made. Mr. TURPIN was then some distance away and ahead. A moment later an alarm was given, and Mr. TURPIN saw the other boat was overturned and the inmates were struggling in the water. When he got to the boat not a soul was to be seen. All had sunk to rise no more. The water is sixty feet deep at this place, and any attempt at diving for the bodies would have been useless.

Mr. BYAM was a man of twenty-two years of age, a son of JOHN G. BYAM, baggage-master on the New-York Central Railroad, residing at No. 19 Elizabeth-street. He had been five years employed as a book-keeper by Messrs. NEWELL & TURPIN. He is spoken of as a young man of unexceptionable character, esteemed by all who knew him. His sudden death will carry deep sorrow to his family and friends. Miss ELLA LELAND was a young lady about twenty-two years of age and a daughter of BENJAMIN W. LELAND, leather dealer. She was a teacher employed in Public School No. 13. She graduated at the Free Academy with honor, and took a place as a teacher, with the promise of taking a high rank in her profession. She was an amiable lady, and justly enjoyed a high place in the affection of her family and the regard of her acquaintances. Miss CARRIE ABELL was a resident of New-York, and on a visit to the family of Mr. SOUTHALL. She was aged about fifteen years.

Tide-Water Receipts.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in June, in the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1870	20,800	832,300	169,500	400
1871	10,900	683,800	1,034,700	400
	Dec., 9,900	Dec. 150,200	Inc. 865,200	...

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th ult., inclusive, during the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1870	87,100	4,509,500	457,540	82,400
1871	78,700	4,335,300	4,258,400	40,100
	Dec... 8,400	Dec. 175,200	In. 4,800,900	Dec. 42,300

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 43,440 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of June in the years indicated:

Canal opened	May 6.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, barrels	78,900	87,100	78,700
Wheat, bushels	4,108,400	4,609,500	4,335,300
Corn, bushels	1,403,100	457,500	4,258,400
Barley, bushels	11,800	82,400	40,100
Oats, bushels	960,400	862,100	969,600
Rye, bushels	152,100	226,900	46,200
Malt, bushels	87,400	154,700	265,600
Feed, pounds	1,285,600	3,477,400	1,679,500

Female Justices of the Peace in Massachusetts—Adverse Decision.

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on the eligibility of women to the office of Justice of the Peace in that State. When the appointments of Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Mrs. STEVENS, of Cambridge, were recommended by the Governor, exceptions were taken in the Executive Council, which led to the reference of the question to the Court.

The Justices of the Supreme Court having considered the questions upon which their opinion was required by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council, on the 8th day of the present month, respectfully submit the following opinion:

By the Constitution of the Commonwealth the office of Justice of the Peace is a judicial office, and must be exercised by the officer in person, and a woman, whether married or unmarried, cannot be appointed to such an office. The law of Massachusetts at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the whole frame and purport of the instrument itself and the universal understanding and unbroken practical construction for the greater part of a century afterward, all support this conclusion, and are inconsistent with any other. It follows that if a woman should be formally appointed and commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, she would have no Constitutional or legal authority to exercise any of the functions appertaining to that office.

Each of the questions proposed must therefore be answered in the negative. Reuben A. Chapman, Horace Gray, Jr., John Wells, James D. Colt, Seth Ames, Marcus Morton.

BOSTON, June 20, 1871.

An Adroit Operation in Land.

On the 15th of August last WALTER MITCHELL, who is a native of England, thirty-five years of age, calls himself an agent, and lives at No. 17 St. Luke's-place, succeeded in convincing AUGUST DOHRMAN, of No. 130 East Twenty-sixth-street, that he was the owner of 1,196 acres of land in Pike County, Pennsylvania, which, being in a high state of cultivation, and having on it 4,000 bushels of potatoes and 204 apple-trees, would be a great bargain at $10,000. The matter was accordingly consummated by DOHRMAN becoming the purchaser of the farm, for which he gave MITCHELL $1,000 cash, a mortgage for $2,000 on Harlem property, and $7,000 in promissory notes. Going to take a view of his new possessions he sought for them in vain, and finally discovered that MITCHELL had achieved the difficult feat of selling what he had never owned. DOHRMAN making a complaint before Justice LEDWITH at the Essex Market Police Court, a warrant was issued for the arrest of MITCHELL, which was executed yesterday by Detective KRIEKS [?], of the Central Police, and the prisoner locked up at Police Head-quarters.

Cricket—Manhattan vs. St. George.

There was quite a muster of cricketers at the cricket ground, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, yesterday, the occasion being the first game of the season between the Manhattan and St. George Clubs of this City. The weather was very favorable, the grounds in excellent order, and everything was propitious for a fine contest. Both clubs mustered in force, and the game opened early, with the Manhattans at the bat, a score of 79 marking their first innings play. St. George then went in, but they had only scored 15 with five wickets down, H. TUCKER and EBERLEY being finely supported in bowling by excellent fielding, when by the bad judgment displayed in managing the field, all the advantage gained was thrown away, and before the last wicket of the inning had fallen, the score had been run up to 118. This rather demoralized the Manhattans, and in their second innings they were easily disposed of in 45 runs, thus failing in their two innings play to equal the single inning score on the other side. The following is the score of the last inning on each side:

MANHATTAN.		ST. GEORGE.	
Hosford, c. Orr, Talbot	1	Bance, run out	1
Livesey, c. out S. Wright	3	Bawman, b. H. Tucker	3
Jackson, b. S. Wright	14	Orr, b. H. Tucker	5
H. Tucker, b. S. Wright	5	Mostyn, c. Oakley Kersley	9
Byron, c. Gisborne, Jones	20	Gisborne, b. W. Kersley	0
Kersley, c. Orr, Bance	17	S. Wright, b. Withers	15
Lawton, run out	3	Jones, c. out Byron	5
Oakley, run out	3	Talbot, l. b. w. Byron	5
Tyler, c. Orr, Bance	1	Branoken, b. Kersley	13
Withers, not out	4	J. Van Buren, c. Tyler, Byron	7
Bayden, b. Bance	0	Green, not out	3
Byes 2, leg-byes 2, wide 1	5	Byes 2, leg-byes 2, wides 2, no balls 1	12
Total	79	Total	118

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
11—Edwards vs. Brown.
13—Wetzler vs. Close.
14—Wetzler vs. Close.

Call No. 31—Nestle vs. Battersby.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.

Criminal business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. Michael Crowley; robbery.
2—The People vs. George Flanagan; burglary.
3—The People vs. Philip Doyle; burglary.
4—The People vs. Edward Johnson, Thos. Murphy and Frederick Hubert; forgery.
5—The People vs. Roby Marston; forgery.
6—The People vs. Joseph Aaron; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Henry Keene; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Mary McDermott; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. John McDougal; larceny from the person.
10—The People vs. Lucy Feathers; arson.
11—The People vs. Peter Woods; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. John M. Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.
13—The People vs. Felix Wynne; burglary.
14—The People vs. George Wallace and Wm. Lambert; burglary.
15—The People vs. James Cavanagh, James Mooney and John Moffatt; burglary.
16—The People vs. Mary McAleer; grand larceny.
17—The People vs. Alexander Matthews and Michael O'Brien; grand larceny.
18—The People vs. John Kelly; grand larceny.
19—The People vs. Robert Carter; grand larceny.
20—The People vs. Mary Mills; grand larceny.
21—The People vs. John H. Carson; grand larceny.
22—The People vs. Wm. Graham; grand larceny.
23—The People vs. Charles Anderson; grand larceny.
24—The People vs. Henry Searle; grand larceny.
25—The People vs. Hugh Rice; grand larceny.
26—The People vs. Frank Linton; grand larceny.
27—The People vs. Wm. Murray; assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket.
28—The People vs. Ellen Williams; larceny from the person.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
This week	7,166	112	2,276	28,030	[illegible]
Previous week	6,157	42	1,229	22,026	30,063
Two weeks ago	6,322	63	1,511	28,186	21,573
Weekly average 1868	5,646	94	1,104	19,800	12,816
Weekly average 1869	6,503	90	1,769	28,226	17,341
Weekly average 1870	6,336	96	2,159	26,720	16,583
Weekly average of all kinds in 1868					53,221
Weekly average of all kinds in 1869					53,733
Weekly average of all kinds in 1870					52,093
Total of all kinds in 1868					2,776,487
Total of all kinds in 1869					2,801,308
Total of all kinds in 1870					[illegible]

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
One Hundredth-st.	1,964	22	789	200	....
W. Forty-eighth-st.	....	12	572	10,187	....
West Fortieth-st.	....	..	260	4,776	12,733
Communipaw Yards	2,978	..	[illegible]	8,794	12,706
Weehawken Yards	2,201	22	....	928	....
Chamberlin's Yards	12	56	706	1,330	....

Since our last weekly report trade in horned Cattle has been small and dull; prices have fallen a fraction, but it has been only on the inferior grades, for which description of Cattle there was scarce any demand. One herd of Texan Steers stood over, as no sales could be effected. The markets are quite overstocked, and generally the quality is fair. On Thursday last, at Weehawken Yards, there was a sensation among salesmen, caused by the arrival of 18 head of short-horns, imported from England for J. PEEL, of Kentucky. They were not offered for sale. Prices on that day ranged from 10½c.@12½c., weights from 5½@7½ cwt., on 56@57 lbs. to the cwt. On the next forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, the market was low, but steady; prices from 11c.@13c. ℔ lb.; weights from 5@8 cwt. Sunday's trade at Weehawken was small. Horned Cattle sold from 10½c.@12c. ℔ lb.; weight from 6@7½ cwt., on 56@57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Yesterday forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was still more depressed, and, though the yards were well supplied with fat Beeves, the trade in them was not good; prices ranged from 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weights from 6½ cwt.@8 cwt. on 57 lbs.@58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Illinois Steers sold, generally, from 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; extreme range from 11c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Ohios come to hand fat and smooth and fat and coarse; range of prices 12c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Some Kansas Steers, rough and fat, sold from 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. Indiana Steers, ordinary Cattle, sold at 11½c. ℔ lb. Missouri Steers, mixed lots from adjacent States, sold from 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Kentucky Steers sold from 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Texans sold at the end of last week from 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

	Last week.	This week.
Good quality Steers	12½c.@—	12½c.@—
Fair quality Steers	12¼c.@12c.	12½c.@12c.
Poor quality Steers	11c. @12c.	10½c.@12c.
Poorest quality Steers	8½c.@10c.	9c. @—

One cause of the present depression in the Live Stock markets is that butchers purchased heavily last week, and the weather becoming dull and damp, as also the Fourth of July being at hand, they feared to do more.

MILCH COWS.

This week Milch Cows have arrived in such large numbers as to completely shut off the possibility of any improvement in the market. The quality generally is miserable and the prices low. At One Hundredth-street Yards two cows sold at $71 ℔ head, two at $65 50 ℔ head, four at $45 ℔ head. The quotations at Chamberlin's Yards are $40@$60@$80 ℔ head.

VEALS.

Some of the neighboring farmers have requested us to state how it is that our quotations of Veal are so high, when they do not receive within 3c. ℔ lb. of the rates named as market prices. The answer is that middlemen swallow up the profit that should go to the farmer, and so will it continue to be until farmers take matters into their own hands. Veal is only one of the articles of produce on which farmers tamely submit to be swindled. Prices this week have ranged from 8½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.; general sales from 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. The quality continues poor.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Sheep and Lambs are steady at last week's quotations, and the quality has not improved. Lambs have rather fallen off, arriving weary from over-travel and crowded cars. On Wednesday last Sheep sold from 4½c.@6½c. ℔ lb., Lambs from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb. On that day there were shipments of Lambs and Sheep from Forty-eighth-street Yards for the West Indian Islands, effected on private terms. On Friday following, at Communipaw Yards, Sheep and Lambs were steady, but only sold in quite small lots. Sheep ranged from 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Lambs from 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. Yesterday Sheep sold from 5¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Lambs from 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. The worst feature in this branch of trade is that butchers buy in very small lots.

SWINE.

Gladly would we inform our readers of the particulars of the Hog trade if it were possible for us to do so, but as the chief part of the business is effected direct with slaughterers, and the rest is carried on on private terms, reporters have a poor time of it. On Wednesday last heavy Hogs sold from 4½c.@5c. ℔ lb. On Friday, numerically there was a fair trade in City dressed Hogs from 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb., from heavy Hogs to Bacon Pigs. Last quotations, 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. for City Dressed.

The following are the Erie Railroad receipts for week ending July 1, 1871: 204 cars of Cattle, 70 cars of Hogs, 35 cars of Sheep, 9 cars of Horses, 2 cars of Calves, 4 cars of Poultry. Total cars of stock for the week, 320.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

The amount of the best class of securities now available in the market, at prices which render them desirable and profitable for investment, is limited in comparison with the amount of capital which must seek investment from the July disbursements, and the most substantial of these must be rapidly absorbed. Preference will, of course, be given by prudent investors to those combining the best assurances of absolute safety with a liberal interest on their cost.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 160 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 93, and accrued interest from May 1.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF ☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

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We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

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We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness to all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

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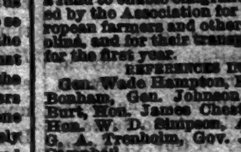
Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 12 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ SEVEN-THIRTY GOLD LOAN. JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage Seven-thirty Gold Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing Seven and Three-tenths Per Cent. gold interest, (more than eight per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application, by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington.



SOUTH CAROLINA LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,

under the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give a series of Concerts, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing Oct. 1, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year.

REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Gov. M. L. Bonham, Gen. Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chestnut, Gen. John S. Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Gov. J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK CITY.

August Belmont & Co., Bankers; Hon. Charles O'Conor, Counselor at Law; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Counselor at Law; T. A. Hoyt, Esq., President Gold Room; Anderson, Starr & Co., Merchants; Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers; Hon. John R. Ward, Counselor at Law; Col. Richard Lathers; Hunt, Thompson & Co., Factors; Pettus & Co., Merchants; F. Zogbaum & Fairchild, Merchants.

$500,000 IN GIFTS.

1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $230,000, having an annual rental of about $20,000 from Opera-house, stores and halls; the building being about 230 feet by 60, and situated corner of King and Market sts., in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston, valued at		$350,000
2d Gift—Cash		100,000
3d Gift—Cash		25,000
4th Gift—Cash		10,000
5th Gift—Cash		5,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each $1,000	25,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each 500	12,000
250 Gifts—Cash	each 100	25,000
250 Gifts—Cash	each 50	12,000
500 Gifts—Cash	each 25	12,000
1,250 Gifts—Cash	each 10	12,000
2,404 Gifts, amount to		$500,000

Gen. M. C. BUTLER,
JOHN CHADWICK, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. GARY.

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Orders strictly confidential.

TICKETS $5 EACH.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Ella Barnett and Miss Fanny Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE REDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 24th-st. corner Sixth-av. THE MAN O'ARRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Rose Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Morris Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, near 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 59th-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-place, at same rates as at the principal office.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The result of the supplementary elections in France is estimated to be the return of 120 Republicans, eight Legitimists and twelve Bonapartists. The highest vote in Paris was cast for M. WOLOWSKI, who received 122,000. It is said the unexpected strength of the Republicans in the Departments discourages the Monarchists. It is feared the Assembly will be more divided than ever, and that it will be impossible to obtain a working majority. The French Government has demanded the early evacuation of those Departments occupied by the Germans, but Prince BISMARCK declines to give a positive promise of compliance. A Commission is appointed to take testimony in England and France as to the working of the Commercial treaties. A difference has arisen with the Government of Egypt in consequence of the illegal arrest of a French citizen at Cairo. The King of Italy reviewed the regulars and National Guard in Rome on Monday.... The Crown Prince of Germany will be present at the triumphal entry of the Bavarian troops into Munich.... Disbanded French soldiers, according to a Berlin telegram, are seeking to enter the Austrian service.... The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited Queen VICTORIA at Windsor yesterday.

GENERAL.

Nearly 15,000 people were on the Long Branch Course yesterday. The day was fine and clear, but the track was heavy. In the betting, *Oystermen, Jr.*, was selling 3 to 1 against the field in the steeple-chase. The horses started even, taking the first three hurdles. *Julius* bolted and threw his rider, after going splendidly for one mile and a half. The rider of *Tammany* was thrown off, and the race was then between *Duffy* and *Oysterman*. As *Duffy* was taking the last hurdle, the horse struck a fence, and turned completely out in the field. The horse, in falling, fell on a fence-pole, and died to death. His rider was thrown in a ditch, but escaped injury. Great excitement ensued, and the people rushed to the scene. *Oysterman* won the race, beating *Vesuvius* ten lengths. But for the accident *Duffy* would have won. The second race was won by *Susan Anne*. Time, 1:52¼. This was a very fine and exciting race. The third race was won by *Hasty Bassett*. Time, 2:52¼.

The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association held a mass-meeting, yesterday, at Boston, when speeches were made by several ladies in support of the movement. The speakers attacked the recent opinion of the Supreme Court touching the legality of Gov. CLAFLIN's appointments of ladies as Justices of the Peace, and stirring resolutions were passed condemning the Judges.

A passenger train on the Nashville and North-western Railroad composed of two coaches and a sleeping-car, met with a deplorable accident on Monday, at Harpeth River, about eighteen miles from Nashville. After the locomotive and baggage-car had crossed the bridge over the river, the bridge gave way, and the remainder of the train fell with it into the stream. Fifteen persons, so far as known at present, were killed, and twenty-three wounded.

The pardon of C. C. BOWEN was anxiously awaited by him, all day yesterday, in company with his wife, in the prison at Washington, but none arrived, notwithstanding that Mrs. BOWEN had telegraphed from Long Branch a day or two before that he had been pardoned, as she had the President's promise to that effect.

Wheeling, West Va., was visited on Monday by a fierce storm, which unroofed houses, blew down chimneys and seriously damaged the crops in Marshall County. A tow-boat was blown from her mooring across the river.

Over 200 Mormon emigrants from Europe were landed from the steamer *Wyoming* on Monday afternoon, and were forwarded, yesterday, westward. A case of small-pox appearing on a child before they landed, the steamer was detained in quarantine, and all their baggage, during which the Health Officer of the Port ordered upon the vessel some of the adults who had not been inspected by that functionary. The emigrants looked healthy and well, and are the first of a hundred soon thousands expected to join the Mormons in Utah.

Tweed and Gov. Hoffman on the Situation.

Mr. TWEED is undoubtedly an able man. We have the word of the *World* for it that he is great, even as a "swindler." But he is not strong in oratory. On the dizzy height of the Tammany platform he stumbles, and talks like a man who has lost his head. Mr. TWEED may be a useful adjunct in the Democratic attempt to seize the National Government by fraud. He is certainly not likely to help his party to attain it by argument. He may tell a sympathetic audience that "he proposes to carry on a strict Government," and "to recognize the right of those who elect persons to high official station to call them to account for the way in which they have conducted themselves and performed their duties." But the people will demand that he begin at home. Let him tell them what has been done with the forty millions added to the City debt within the last twenty-eight months. Let him produce the Auditor's reports that have not been made in more than two years. Let him call *himself*, or command Mayor HALL to call DICK CONNOLLY to accountability for the way in which he has conducted himself and performed his official duties. Let him, in short, be virtuous before pleading his virtue as a ground of additional chance to plunder. In the meantime, let him order the politico-economical editor of the *World* to explain to an unenlightened public the precise significance of this passage of his speech:

"From the formation of our Government, except for a brief period, the Democratic Party has been in the ascendency, and while in the ascendency what was the result? Commerce thrived; ship-yards were filled with working men; our ships, built by Americans, commanded by American Captains, manned by American sailors, covered the ocean, and our iron mines and all our great manufacturing interests were protected."

It is generally supposed that the Democrats are trying hard to make political capital out of the fact that certain great manufacturing interests are at present overmuch protected. In assuming that protection is just what we want, the "Boss" may possibly be inaugurating another "new departure."

Mr. TWEED'S speech, however, poor as it was, compares favorably enough with Gov. HOFFMAN'S letter, which was a barren amplification of his speech at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol. We would suggest, with the utmost deference to Gov. HOFFMAN, that "the centralizing tendencies of the Republican Party" is a subject that cannot possibly carry him through the Presidential campaign, and that it is really high time he was on the look out for something fresher and more definite. We may remark with reference to the allusion to JEFFERSON, that when occasion required it, as in the Louisiana purchase and the rejection of the Monroe-Pinckney treaty with England, he did not hesitate to use an extreme measure of Executive authority, such as was wholly unprecedented in his time. Mr. HOFFMAN, during his training for the Presidency, can devote a few hours of leisure, with profit, to finding what Mr. JEFFERSON did, as well as what he said in this matter of Executive authority. We are glad, since Mr. HOFFMAN'S letter is arid enough in most respects, to glean one happy thought from it. He says:

"The acceptance or non-acceptance of certain amendments which have recently been made a part of the Constitution of the United States is not a practical question."

This is a severe blow to the New Departure. It exactly coincides with the Republican view of it. We had no doubt that whether the Democrats accepted or rejected, the people would disregard equally their promises and their threats, and that in this light their action was not a practical question. But it must be discouraging to the self-denying patriots who have been laboring from Ohio to the Atlantic, to persuade the Democracy that it was a very practical question, and that on their action upon it hung the sole hope of office.

Murder and Marriage.

To "improve the occasion" becomes every preacher, whether he stands in the pulpit or sits in the chair of the journalist. But it also becomes him well to see that the occasion will stand good as text for the homily he preaches, or he will harm either his audience or himself—perhaps both. This truth was made manifest in the columns of one of our contemporaries yesterday morning. The *Tribune* then contained, like the TIMES and most other newspapers, an account of the Newark murder; but it also published exclusively a letter from Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, on the subject of marriage. Fired by these two concurrent publications in its own columns, (which had about as much connection as the appearance of *What I Know of Farming* with the squash crop of the season,) the *Tribune* delivers itself of a tirade upon the Anarchy of Free Love; and from BOTTS' murder of HALSTED, Mrs. SHERMAN'S alleged poisoning of three husbands and an indefinite number of children, and last, not least, FOSTER'S killing of Mr. PUTNAM, it points a fearful moral by adorning a wonderful tale, and concludes that "it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that these events are fraught with a profound significance which beats directly upon one point of our social system. The institution of marriage is undergoing a searching trial, and it is idle to say there is not a weighty lesson taught in the spilt blood of Newark and Seventh-avenue, and the hell-broth of that pale Connecticut matron."

In the name of logic and common sense, what have these murders to do with the institution of marriage? Just as much as BULLOFF'S robbings and killings had to do with the study of philology. BULLOFF was an assiduous student of languages. BULLOFF robbed and murdered to support himself while he studied languages. Therefore it is at least doubtful whether philology is not perilous to society. We are told that as to Mrs. SHERMAN'S case, only of late years were both married men, as in the Newark tragedy. Why, this is *Tristram's* old comparison. "The situations look von, it pock alike. There is a river in Macedon, and there is also moreover, a river at Monmouth; and there is salmons in both." What had the fact that BOTTS and his victim were both married to do with the murder? That was the result not of their relations to their wives, but of their connection with another woman. Had they both been bachelors, the result of the affair would have been just the same; or, at least, it could not have been affected by the fact of their celibacy; and had they not both become enamored of the same woman, they might have been faithful or unfaithful husbands to the end of their natural lives, and never known of each other's existence. As to Mrs. SHERMAN, the only supposable motive in her case is, that love of money, which, if it is not the root of all evil, is at the bottom of a greater part of it. It was left for the *Tribune* to suggest that poisoning of two husbands with property, and the children of one of them by a former marriage, who might have divided the inheritance, had any bearings upon the institution of marriage, or, for that matter, on the question of free love. If Mrs. SHERMAN poisoned these people, she plainly did so because they stood between her and the property of her last two husbands, just as the German ZIEGENMEYER put his friend and fellow-immigrant, GUMBLETON, out of the way to get at his money in his name; and the institution of marriage was involved as much in one case as in the other. The connection of FOSTER'S case with the institution of marriage is too absurd to merit serious notice. For the question of sexual relation of any kind between the parties was not presented there in any way. The reason given for bringing this case forward—that both the men were married—is unworthy of a thinking creature.

Our contemporary's extraordinary treatment of the murder-topic, which is at present so very living, is worthy of this notice, from its peculiar position on the marriage question. It is safe to say, that during the last fifteen or twenty years the *Tribune* has wrought more confusion in the public mind on the marriage question than any other journal or periodical in the country. We do not accuse it of advocating free love. On the contrary, it stands at the corners of the streets and vociferates very loudly, indeed with suspicious loudness, one wife to one husband, for better for worse, forever and ever! But this declaration of faith has been preceded by such teachings on the same subject, and is accompanied by such prophesyings on the subject of woman's relations to man, and to the world in general, that the result is, as we have said, confusion.

As to Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, and those for whom she speaks, there is no misunderstanding them. We all know what they want. And better their attacks on marriage, than such defenses of it as the *Tribune's*. Just as, if a finger-post points steadily the wrong way, we can be sure that if we go directly the other way we shall be right. But if it points sometimes the right way and sometimes the wrong, it is worse than useless. And if it revolve like a weather-cock, what then? Therefore it is worth while to insist that the two institutions of marriage and murder (for murder seems to be rising to the dignity of an institution) shall not be muddled together after this marvelous *Tribune* fashion. For, to speak in an elementary fashion, and to furnish meat for babes—there is really not any necessary connection between the two; nor is any such connection shown by the fact that a woman has poisoned her two husbands and her step-children, or, to put it in *Tribune*ese, she has "rigorously restricted her fatal attentions to those over whom the law and the Church had given her a certain claim." If Mrs. DAVIS or the *Tribune* can show that women are in the habit of poisoning their husbands because the marriage relation has become intolerable to them, and through that way only they can get relief, then they may reason from marriage to murder, or from murder to marriage, and may at least with consistency and a semblance of logic, insist, the one upon no marriage, the other upon marriage indissoluble. But otherwise, not without affronting the common sense of all intelligent men and women.

Murders are the fruit of greed and of revenge. Leaving out the monomania of murder, they very surely have other causes; and the fact that either murderers or murdered are husbands and wives has no more to do with the institution of marriage, than the fact that they were Roman Catholics would have to do with the dogma of Papal infallibility. Marriage has stood for thousands of years rooted in love and justice; and it can have no essential relations whatever with a crime that springs from greed and hatred.

The Oppressiveness and Inequality of Local Taxation.

This being the season when municipal taxation is in this State generally determined and announced, and the assessment rolls opened for correction, a suggestion is timely as to the crying evils of the system of tax and assessment in New-York. These evils were very clearly set forth in the report of the Commission, of which Mr. D. A. WELLS is Chairman, made last Winter to the Legislature. The men who controlled that body were, however, indifferent to the subject, and perhaps, while taxes remain so productive as they still are, this is not to be wondered at. But taxes will not long remain so, and, let us hope, the Legislature will not long remain in the control of those who care more for their party and personal enrichment than for the burdens of the people. To compel the Legislature to attend to this subject, a strong public sentiment is necessary, and the present moment is a propitious one for awakening that sentiment. The tax bills are being presented, and every man's share in their payment is being decided. Are these bills presented equitably to all, and do all contribute justly to their payment?

To this the answer is emphatically, No. The proportion paid by each property-owner is fixed by the assessors of the county in which he resides. These assessors are bound by no uniform rules. They notoriously vary in their valuations, which range anywhere from forty to seventy per centum of the market value of property. Their decision is substantially final; for although there is a semblance of revision gone through with for the purpose of equalising State taxation, it is utterly inadequate to restore order and equality where confusion and arbitrariness reign with ignorance and corruption to defeat those ends. Sixty or more different Boards, scattered from the Adirondacks to the Metropolis, under the direction of no central authority, and without guidance from any established principle, cannot have their action reduced to harmony under the hasty supervision of a State Board, whose powers are limited, and the opportunity to exercise them still more so.

In the next place, taxation falls unequally, because, while it is nominally directed to both real and personal property, it substantially reaches only the former. No provision being made to adjust this inequality, which arises from the tangible nature of real estate, and the possibility of concealing personal property, a gross injustice is done in the name of the law, and it will be conceded by every one, that the worst form of injustice is one thus inflicted. And finally, the burden of taxation rests heavier on the shoulders of some than on those of others, because the provision for subjecting to its proper share the property of corporations is not only insufficient, but is curiously confused and unequal in its operation. Without going into the details of the causes of this state of things—part of which causes lie in the statute and part in the position allotted to such property under various conditions by the Courts—it is sufficient to say that, in county after county in this State, the banking capital and deposits in savings banks exceed, often are double, and in some cases are triple the amount given as the assessed value of all the personal property in those counties.

We assume that no one will question, in the light of these facts, that taxation is unequal in the State of New-York. When the question arises, What is the remedy for this inequality? the first suggestion in answer is that every civilized nation has abandoned the task of taxing personal property directly, and has resorted to graduating taxes by some index of the amount of property, which in most cases has been the rent or rental value of the real estate occupied. The Tax Commission urge the adoption of this system on the Legislature of this State. It proposed to tax, first one-half the market value of the lands, then one-half the assessed value of the buildings, and then the other half the market value of buildings, the latter to be in lieu of all taxation on personal property. This proposition, it was argued, would reach the owners of personal property pretty nearly in proportion to the amount of that property, since, in the great majority of cases, men spend on their dwellings as much as upon any other single element of their expenses. In addition to these taxes, Mr. WELLS and his fellow Commissioners proposed that the State make the assessment of and levy the State tax directly upon the property of corporations in the nature of monopolies, of which gas companies and railroad companies are the representatives. These measures, it was argued, would produce an equal revenue to the State, with less cost of collection, with far greater equality of burden, and without nearly the present amount of interference with business in any of its departments.

New Modes of Murder.

Fashions in crime appear to be as imperious and arbitrary as fashions in dress. Especially is this the case with murder, the manner of which regularly changes, holds brief sway and then yields to some fascinating or more novel style of butchery. Not only in the classes of people who periodically indulge in homicide, but in the means of its perpetration, there is evident this strict adherence to an established pattern. Just now there is in this City a mania for murdering wives. That of itself would be nothing remarkable, and has been indeed unhappily too common at all times. Every now and then, to be sure, some enterprising wife like the Connecticut Brinvilliers makes an energetic attempt to equalize matters by poisoning a number of successive husbands. But the balance of marital murder still remains clearly in favor of the husbands. The curious part of the present outbreak is that these irregular divorces are all attempted with the same and a most unlikely weapon, a common pocket-knife. Three or four such attacks—they have fortunately, we believe, amounted to nothing more—have been reported within as many days.

Of these, the most desperate was the murderous assault of JAMES POWELL or Farrell, an Irish laborer, on his wife, early on Friday morning. Crazy with liquor, POWELL attacked the hapless woman and stabbed her thirteen times about the head and throat. Then flourishing his bloody knife he rushed into the streets, ran to the river, plunged in, and is supposed to have been drowned. The woman, despite her very severe injuries, is said to be recovering. On Saturday HENRY GENT, a German, imitated this exploit, less the suicide, with a like ineffectual result, and on Sunday, JOHN S. OSTRANDER, a tailor, indulged in a similar freak, with a still more unsatisfactory conclusion. OSTRANDER being much older than his wife, and jealous of her, sought to express his disapproval of her conduct by cutting her in the arm with his pocket-knife. His wife, assisted by a male friend, however, disarmed him, and then beat him severely—a retort, which if imitated, may possibly have the effect of discouraging these connubial liberties.

Another favorite method of manslaughter just now in vogue is by throwing out of a window. Half a dozen cases of this have recently occurred. In one instance a husband took this mode of punishing his wife for the offensive. In another, a religious difference was thus summarily decided. In a third, a noisy tenant was in this way effectually quieted by her landlady. This process, indeed, has hitherto proved far more efficacious than the pocket-knife, death, we believe, having resulted from it in almost every case. Indeed, if the window be only high enough, and the ground beneath hard enough, this is about as sure and easy a manner of murder as could well be devised.

Is this repetition the result of some subtle magnetic wave connecting criminal intelligences, or is it simply the natural effect of the mimetic instinct of crime? The question has often been asked before, as often as the phenomenon has been noted. We do not know that it has ever been satisfactorily answered. Undoubtedly the irritative faculty intensified in morbid natures must be credited with a large share of the result. And in that case it might be a curious question for casuists, to settle the exact measure of responsibility incurred by the public Press in fostering this murderous invitation by making known novel and attractive forms of crime.

Reform in the Docks.

It is, unfortunately, true in public as well as in private life, that a man is often judged from the company he keeps. For Gen. MCCLELLAN, since his refusal to let his name appear in support of national repudiation, and since his substantial withdrawal from Democratic politics, we, in common with other Republicans, have had a feeling of sincere respect. If not a great man or a successful General, he has seemed to us a patriotic citizen and a respectable gentleman. His report on the docks, however, owing to the absurd rule of the Department to advertise only in partisan papers, and from the general character of his associates in the City Government, has fallen singularly dead on the intelligent and scientific community, for whose verdict he most cares. And yet, it is a singularly able, clear and judicious report, wise both in what it recommends and what it does not recommend, and, if its suggestions be carried out, it is destined to produce a vast change in an important portion of our City.

The problem before Gen. MCCLELLAN—who is certainly an able engineer—was to remedy the hideous state of things which exists now on all the water-front of New-York, where old, rotten docks, narrow piers, shallow slips and mean, close streets produce a crowding, confusion, and inconvenience to the public and to commerce, such as no civilized city ever endured so long and so patiently. Add to this that there is hardly a dock in the Metropolis from which the railroads entering the City can discharge their freight; that the sewers empty at the foot of each slip, and thus make the spaces between the piers pestiferous pools, breeding, as is shown in the recent report of the Board of Health, incessant fevers and zymotic diseases; and that, besides, merchants find it almost impossible to obtain wharf accommodation for transient vessels—and we shall all admit that there existed a condition of affairs in our commercial quarters which called for immediate reform. Here was the greatest commercial City of this continent, entering each year nearly 5,000 steam and sailing vessels, as well as some 2,100 coasting vessels, containing the enormous tonnage of 4,613,000 tons—or nearly the same with that of Liverpool—and yet on its present wharf-front of twenty miles not having a decent dock or a roomy, convenient place to discharge freight. Liverpool, on the other hand, with no greater commerce, boasts her twenty miles of inclosed stone docks, with gates, costing some fifty million dollars, (gold,) the pride of the city and the admiration of all strangers.

It would have been very natural in a less experienced engineer to have at once recommended an imitation by New-York of these magnificent and convenient structures. Gen. MCCLELLAN shows much more common sense. He saw at once that nature has given New-York precisely the favorable conditions, the want of which made inclosed wet-docks necessary in the English port. Our tides only rise and fall four and three-tenths feet; we have thirteen and a half square miles of safe anchorage in the two rivers, and fourteen square miles in the Upper Bay, both protected from winds and waves, and an available water-front of twenty-four and three-quarters miles. We do not need inclosed docks with gates. We can even as yet do without stone if that be too expensive. Gen. MCCLELLAN accordingly recommends, as the indispensable reforms now, simply a continuous, permanent river-wall, so located as to widen the river street. This street he would make 250 feet wide along the North River, 200 feet wide on the East River from the Battery to Thirty-first-street, and 175 feet wide above. Then he would build ample pier projections from it, leaving an unobstructed passage to the water, and yet so constructed as to be capable of protection from weather, fire and thieves. These piers, however, are not to be so far projected as to affect appreciably the tidal current. Each sewer is to discharge at the end of the pier, so that the currents and tides may carry off the sewage. Wherever it is necessary, the new piers are to be covered with substantial sheds. A few will be built of stone and iron, but the majority of preserved wood; so that gradually, as the City increases and feels itself richer, the more expensive kind of piers can be added or substituted. Under this plan certain docks will be left open for transient vessels. A broad street will surround our water-front, giving ample space for carting and discharging freight, on which a belt steam railroad can be built. A wharf line of 20.43-100 miles will be afforded to the commerce of the City, far surpassing in convenience and capacity the present line of docks. The estimated expense is $20,000,000, or $963,371 per mile of wharf line. Gen. MCCLELLAN also suggests, very sensibly, that this reform merely be applied as the necessities of commerce require, so as to distribute the expenditure over a longer period of time.

Only one feature of this judicious plan strikes us as doubtful. That is, the entire waste of all the valuable sewage of this great Metropolis. When one recalls the miserable character of the soil of large tracts near the City, and how immensely important manure is to them, and what successful experiments are being made in England to "utilize sewage," it is impossible not to wish that our engineers had contrived some way by which in the future this great fertilizer might have been preserved and used. Taking the proportion of sewage to population in London, we are casting into the sea every year sixty million tons of the richest fertilizer, worth, according to the English estimate, two million dollars per annum, or enough to more than pay the interest on the new "dock bonds."

MINOR TOPICS.

M. THIERS and his friends claim that the elections of Sunday have resulted in a large accession of strength to the Republic. An inspection of the names thus far given, reveals the fact that so far as they are known to have at all, the candidates claimed as Republicans are simply personal adherents of M. THIERS—in some cases, Orleanists of long standing. There is, therefore, a strong presumption that the Republic will be strengthened, just in proportion as M. THIERS is a loyal adherent of republican forms, and in proportion also to his ability to control that balance of parties by which alone a Republic can exist in France. As we have frequently pointed out, M. THIERS' ideal of a Republic is simply Imperialism under democratic formulas. All his party affiliations will naturally lead him toward monarchy, and away from an extension of popular liberties on a truly republican basis. Witness as a proof of this, his determined opposition to that most defensible of all the demands of the Communes—the right to popularly-elected Mayors. What France has gained, therefore, is merely a better prospect of the administration of M. THIERS being provisionally continued, and a consequent truce of all parties to await the formation of a more decided public opinion.

It was rather unkind in Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to refuse the invitation to attend the Tammany celebration, considering that the Sachems took special pains to insert in their printed circular a first-class puff of all the ADAMSES. Still more unkind was it for him to criticise the partisan character which the Sachems proposed to give their celebration of the national birthday anniversary. "I cannot," says he, in his letter to the Sachems, "celebrate that day as a Democrat, nor invoke the memory of the fathers as a partisan. On that day, I am a citizen of the United States, and during that day I will not permit myself so think that any heir of the heritage devised by the Declaration can barter his birthright for political pottage." Not content with thus rebuking his Tammany friends for trying to make a little political capital by trafficking in patriotism, Mr. ADAMS has the audacity to remind the Sachems, at the close of his letter, that it would be well for them to cherish above all "local self-government." Such advice as this to a set of men who have reduced the Government of New-York to a "rule of four," must have been looked upon as the acme of Yankee impertinence. We are afraid the ADAMSES will never get any more puffs from Tammany Hall.

President GRANT, after a full examination of the charges recently preferred against the Utah Judges, coincides with the decision of the Attorney-General that there are no grounds for their removal. The charges, strips of all the verbiage of partisan accusation, resolved itself into the simple fact of Judge MCKEAN'S name having been inscribed on the localities of a new discovery. The rebuttal shows that the Judge had no knowledge of the fact till some time after the occurrence, and his name had been placed there by a young friend who held him in personal esteem. Recently, a difficulty occurred about the boundary of the mine, and the case was heard before Judge HAWLEY. Senator SUMNER, of Nevada, being interested in the suit pending on the Emma mine, and Judge MCKEAN'S rulings last year being adverse to the Senator's party, the charges to which the Attorney-General's attention was directed were made with the view of effecting the Judge's removal. The entire Gentile Bar joined in a petition for the retention of Judge MCKEAN. The Mormon lawyers and leaders joined with Senator SUMNER, and made common cause, but both have been defeated.

It is highly probable that the conflict anticipated yesterday between the Utah militia and United States troops stationed in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City did not occur. A Press dispatch received yesterday morning suggested the possibility of a serious disturbance, since the Mormon General gave no signs of withdrawing his order for the militia to appear on the celebration of yesterday, and the acting Governor was reported to be as resolute that they should not so appear. Recent advices from Salt Lake City lead us to suppose that the avoidance of trouble yesterday would probably be the work of the acting Governor rather than that of the Mormon General. With so much to hope for now in the great changes being effected through the new element rushing into Utah, it would be very regrettable that any imprudence on the part of Federal officers should render it necessary to employ force in disputes which will gradually settle themselves. There must not, however, be any hope left for BRIGHAM YOUNG that he can trample upon the authority of the nation—in the person of any of its representatives—with impunity. Should he, or any of his counselor-apostle-prophet generals, make that mistake and furnish the argument for putting an end to the anomalous condition of things in Utah, President GRANT, backed as he would be by the entire nation, would make short work of such a rebellion.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter to the Tammany Sachems, declining the invitation to their Fourth of July powwow, indicates a more rapid progress toward republican principles than was to be expected from so slow a General. From a man who used to put Union soldiers on guard over negro slaves, while their masters were fighting the battles of the rebellion, it is encouraging to hear that "slavery is dead—dead let it remain forever." The General adds that, "The negro has a right to vote—let him keep it; but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilege conferred on him. *Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our own favor the weapon so carefully forged for our destruction.*" This, we take it, means that the negro must be taught that the Democratic Party are "his real friends"—a rather laborious task to impose on the Democracy. The negro will prove himself so be even more stupid than the Democracy ever believed him to be, when he consents to imbue his [illegible]

More than a year ago, the suggestion was made in these columns that ornamental telegraph poles of iron should be substituted for the unsightly and perishable wooden ones which at present disfigure our streets. The idea has now been carried out in Prussia, where iron telegraph poles, as late advices acquire us, are being erected throughout the country. It is thence that other Continental nations will follow this example, since the iron pole, though more costly in the first instance than the wooden one, is both more durable and more ornamental. Perhaps we might do well to take a lesson in this respect from Prussia also.

The Cincinnati organ of the Western Democracy intimates that the Tammany Ring are simply public plunderers, who count to be elected—politically. The Savannah organ of the Southern Democracy intimates that the triumph of the party under such miserable ward politicians, if they should unfortunately be entrusted to take the lead, would be nothing short, nothing less than enlarging the field of plunder to such people as FISK, Jr., and his confederates of the Ring. This being the light in which these men are held by their own party South and West, there is a stronger probability than ever that they will not be able to debauch the politics, and to blunt, as they have already shocked, the moral sense of the whole country. It is for our own Republican capitalists, and the men of wealth and standing among what was known a few years ago as the high-toned War Democracy to determine how far they compromise, not their personal honor, for that is a matter in their own keeping, but the future of the plundered City, by association with the Boss of the Ring, and his three colleagues—HALL, SWEENY and CONNOLLY—even in so plausible a work as the Viaduct Road. We call it plausible, not profitable, save to the *Executive four*, (and the myrmidons who do their voting,) who will practically direct the expenditure, and plan and profit by the route. They will do this because the City, which is virtually theirs, will have to furnish nine-tenths of the money, at one cost or another, to build the road. Mr. MATTHEWS understood this, when he endeavored to have the road come below Chambers-street, in common justice to the heavy tax-payers in and around Wall-street. The men of money outside the recipient Board of Directors, or Commissioners, understand it, and their subscriptions are being measured accordingly.

WASHINGTON.

Becoming Patriotism Rampant—Excursions on the 'Potomac—Mr. and Mrs. Bowen's Fourth—Waiting for the Pardon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Although Washington has had no formal organization for the celebration of today, she can vie with any city in the land in a general expression of loyalty and patriotism if the volume of noise is a criterion. This evening rockets are going up all over the city, and the explosion of fire-crackers and other noise-making inventions keep up a continual din. There was a good deal of talk made a few days ago by the Police authorities of enforcing the regulations concerning the sale and use of fire-works, but of course nothing of the sort could be done. Thousands of people have made a sensible holiday by excursions on the river, to the country, and in similar ways. By good fortune a very heavy shower of rain has put the city in a condition in which danger from the burning powder is entirely removed.

As noon there was a national salute, but no public celebration. A party from Washington went to Manassas where Gen. O. O. HOWARD delivered an oration. The Oldest Inhabitants' Association passed the day at Mount Vernon.

THE BOWEN PARDON.

Mr. and Mrs. BOWEN spent the greater part of the day in the jail-yard, surrounded by a few friends, and in view of the guards. They were waiting with much anxiety the arrival of the President's pardon of BOWEN, which, however, had not been received at 7 o'clock this evening. They now expect it to-morrow. Mrs. BOWEN telegraphed from Long Branch Saturday to Mr. BOWEN that he was pardoned, having, as she said, received a favorable answer from President GRANT. She then hastened to Washington, arriving here Sunday morning, since which period she has spent most of her time with Mr. BOWEN.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mass-Meeting in Boston—The State Supreme Court Opinion Condemned.

BOSTON, July 4.—The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association held a mass-meeting at Framingham Grove today, which was well attended. Speeches were made by Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Dr. M. R. Jackson, Abby Kelly Foster, Rev. Jenny H. Jones, William S. Robinson, S. S. Foster, and others. The burden of the remarks was in regard to the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the State that women can not be Justices of the Peace, which was severely criticised and condemned. Mrs. LIVERMORE was also very severe upon the editors of the New-York *Tribune*, *Independent*, *Nation* and *Every Saturday*. Resolutions were passed in relation to the Supreme Court and to the memory of the late SAMUEL J. MAY. One of the ladies congratulated herself that the reporters could not say that nothing new was said upon the occasion, the censure of the Supreme Court being the new subject.

Commencement at the Virginia Military Institute.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 4.—The Commencement exercises of the Virginia Military Institute took place today, and were largely attended. The oration was delivered by M. L. SOUTHWOOD, of Richmond, Va., the valedictory by J. F. ARTHUR, of Columbia, S. C., the address before the Alumni Society by Col. JOHN M. PATTON, of Albemarle, Va., and the address to the Graduating Class by Hon. EDMUND PENDLETON, of Virginia. There were forty-six graduates in the Academy, and seven in the special school. In the afternoon a banquet was given to the Alumni Society. Many prominent Southerners were present. There was a brilliant display of fire-works on the grounds at 9 P. M. The exercises wound up with a grand ball given by the cadets in the mess hall of the Institute. There was quite a galaxy of Southern beauties and distinguished Southern military and civic gentlemen.

Steam at Wheeling—House Unroofed.

WHEELING, West Va., July 4.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the lower portion of our city. Houses were unroofed, and chimneys, trees and fences blown down. Great damage was done to the wheat and corn crops in Marshall County. The tow-boat *Star* was blown from her moorings across the river, but escaped injury.

Drowned While Bathing.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 4.—ISAAC VAN ALSTYNE, aged twenty-five years, a partner in the cotton-mill of P. EDWARD VAN ALSTYNE & Co., at Stuyvesant Falls, was drowned this morning while bathing in Kinderhook Creek. His body was recovered.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	67	70	77	78	
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.00	"	30.00	"	29.9

Wet-bulb hygrometer, at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 7

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

(Continued from First Page.)

S. J. Sterll [illegible], Pastor of the Baptist Church. A poem was then recited by the well-known elocutionist, W. C. Pope, followed by an eloquent and interesting oration by Hon. Erastus Brooks. In the evening a pyrotechnical display elicited much admiration, after which the firemen had a ball in the tent.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Celebration by the "Braves"—Reading of the Declaration of Independence—Speeches by Gen. Theodore Runyon, William M. Tweed, Clarkson N. Potter and J. J. Freedman.

The Tammany Society assembled in their hall at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of celebrating the day "in their time-honored custom." The hall was well filled, and among the audience were six women, who were given seats in the galleries, though the front row of seats on the main floor had been reserved for them. In the gallery was stationed a portion of the Seventh Regiment Band, which discoursed excellent music during the proceedings. The audience was very enthusiastic, and "applauded in the proper places." On the stage were seated a large number of the members of the Society, and among the invited guests were Gen. Runyon, of New-Jersey, and Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana. After music by the band, Grand Sachem Tweed came forward and delivered an address of welcome, which we give verbatim and without correction:

ADDRESS BY WM. M. TWEED.

Friends and Brethren: In accordance with time-honored custom, the Tammany Society have assembled here today for the purpose of keeping alive the patriotic fires which caused the organization of the institution. We are gratified to find that the interest the Tammany Society have striven to protect, the interest they have striven to care for, the interest they have striven to advance and striven to organize, meets the approbation and approval of so many of our fellow-citizens. In these great and perilous times standpoints must be taken. The Tammany Society propose to be governed by those rules which have made all countries powerful which have followed them. We propose that the interests of one shall be the interests of all. We propose to carry on a strict Government. We propose to recognize the rights of those who elect persons to high official stations, and to call them to personal account for the manner in which they have conducted themselves and performed their duties. We propose to wrest, if possible, the Government from the hands of those who now, in our opinion, are betraying it; from those who are trying to crush out all principles of equality, liberty and toleration. [Applause.] We propose to recognize the rights of the governed to choose who shall be their governors. We propose to let the issue of the past die; to strike forward into a bright and noble career. [Applause.] To once more place the Government in the hands of those who have always conducted the General Government in a manner satisfactory to the country. From the formation of the Government, except for a brief time, the Democratic Party have been in the ascendancy; what was the result? Commerce thrived, ship-yards were filled with working men; our ships, built by Americans, commanded by American Captains, and manned by American sailors, covered the ocean. Our manufacturing interests, our iron works, our iron mines, and all the great manufacturing interests were protected. It is not necessary to occupy your attention longer, further than to say that the present condition of those interests is the result of the action of those who now govern us. Commerce is paralyzed. Where before the ocean was studded with ships of American build, sailed by American Captains, and owned by American owners, what now does the register show? No increase—none whatever; a falling off, a great diminution. We propose to take the Government from the hands of those who now hold it, and to go forward as we did before, steadily advancing, steadily promoting, steadily increasing the welfare and prosperity of all. [Applause.] I would be pleased and happy to talk all day to you, but I am to be followed by speakers who have made politics their study, and I presume you gentlemen would be much better pleased to hear them than me. That being the case, in the name of the Tammany Society I again thank you for this manifestation of your approval of the determination which the Society have endeavored to carry out, the principles they have always enunciated, and we will now go on with the programme drawn up by the Committee of Arrangements.

After more music, the Declaration of Independence was read, with emphasis, by Jerome Buck, Esq. Then followed a song, "The Flag of Welcome," by Arthur Mattison. Grand Sachem Tweed then announced the orator of the day, Gen. Theodore Runyon, of New-Jersey, as a gentleman who had once been Mayor of a Democratic city in New-Jersey, and one who would carry the Democratic Party to victory in that State, as he had led the troops under his command to victory during "the late unpleasantness." Gen. Runyon was received with cheers, and delivered the oration substantially as follows:

ORATION BY GEN. RUNYON.

Gen. Runyon spoke as follows: Two of the oldest and most characteristic of our American institutions are "Yankee Doodle" and the Fourth of July! And they are so inseparably connected in the minds of some of us by long association that the one invariably suggests the other. Our national air, although to a severe and perhaps to a correct taste it is hardly fitted for the purpose which it has served now for almost a century—to give expression to the nation's self-assertion—although it may be subject to the criticism of one of our own poets:

"When Gallia's flag her triple-fold displays
Her marshaled legions peal the Marseillaise;
When round the German close the war cloud's din
Far through the shadows floats his battle hymn;
When crowned with the canopy of England rings—
A thousand voices shout God save the King!
When victory follows with our eagle's glance
Our nation's anthem is a country dance."

Yet whenever that air is heard it fills our hearts with exultation and pride of country. Its inspiring strains call up to our memory the glorious battle-fields and historic scenes of the Revolution, and present to our mental vision a picture of grand old patriots fighting in a rustic, but very businesslike and effective fashion, with the red-coated veterans of King George, or statuesquely standing in Independence Hall pledging to the great declaration "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." In foreign lands, today, such associations will suggest themselves to the American tourist or perhaps sojourner, and "The Day we Celebrate" will be honored with exalting laudations of the great Republic by many a fellow-citizen of ours, who, though he has gone out from under the American sky has not left behind him his American heart. In accordance with time-honored custom, we assemble to read that prince of political writings, the Declaration of Independence, and by songs and speeches, and the other appropriate concomitants of this celebration, to stir up our minds to remembrance. They in whose honor we have come together attested by their sacrifices their estimation of the great rights which they vindicated, the privileges which they secured. They have passed in the memory of their posterity beyond the region of eulogium to the place of canonization, and the humblest of them is ennobled by his participation in their great work. It is a good pedigree to be descended from a soldier of the Revolution, whether he bore the musket or wielded the sword. It may be said of them as was said of one whose life, though unsuccessful, was nevertheless heroic: "Upon such lives have orders of nobility been founded, and when such altogether fail there will fall, not orders of nobility only, but nobler and better things."

There was a time in our history, not very long ago, when it seemed to the people that such provision for extraordinary contingencies was quite superfluous; that no evil day could come upon us; that no political heresy could ever gain strength enough to disturb the peace, much less to threaten seriously the stability, of our institutions; that our revolutions must of necessity all be bloodless, and our rebellions all be quelled at the ballot-box. But time has dispelled the illusion, and we have at length learned in the hard school of experience the lesson that it becomes us to guard well against political false doctrine, and to watch narrowly the very beginning of political error. The last ten years have been years of national tribulation. They have been full of political experience and of warning also. During all that period the same political party has practically had complete control, as it has still, of the Government, in all its branches. It has been and still is distinguished by a disposition to retain its ascendancy at all hazards; if necessary, by acts subversive of the principles on which our system is based. In the time of our civil war such acts, and they were numerous, were sufficiently alarming, though they then were accompanied by the questionable apology derived from the assumed necessity of the occasion. But now, that that excuse (an indifferent one at the best) is no longer available. It seemed to them unlikely that the people would consent to bear the burden of the debt when they could avoid it by so cheap and easy a method as casting a paper ballot. But the result has been otherwise, and these queries have been set at rest by the action of the people upon this subject since by the close of the war. As it is the Democratic policy to discourage and oppose consolidation and all centralization of power not absolutely provided for by the Constitution as necessarily flowing from its provisions; so on the other hand it is the policy of our adversaries to consolidate as much as possible all power in the General Government. As we would govern the State of New-York at Albany, and Massachusetts at Boston, they would govern both, (but perhaps rather New-York than Massachusetts,) from Washington. As we would accord to the States all their rights, confining the Federal Government within the just limits of its power under the Constitution, they on the contrary would strip the States of their reserved rights that they may transfer them to the General Government. Although from time to time they have professed to regard the rights of the States as sacred, yet it is undeniable that in practice they have as often falsified their professions. Their political platforms and their acts are all within our recollection, and are things of recent dates. In the legislation of the last few years Congress has exercised powers not merely doubtful and forbidden, powers which it could not arrogate to itself without a wilful disregard of the rights of the States and the people of the States—powers exercised in direct violation of their pledges and their prophesies made to the people. The Radical State Convention held in Maine within the last few days gave to us an enunciation of their views of their party on this subject in a resolution in which, while they declare that they recognize "the excellence of the State Government," they claim for the Federal Government powers of interference with the jurisdiction of the State authorities, which are utter denial of the sovereignty of the States. Over the past we have no control, but the future is ours, and it becomes us to pledge ourselves anew today to continue to labor for the triumph of the true principles of our Government, in order that peace may be perpetual, and that prosperity may abound in all our borders. The founders of the Republic dreaded consolidation, and regarded it as replete with danger to the institutions they had framed. In 1788, Hamilton, speaking of the intention of our framers, said: "An entire consolidation of the States into one complete national sovereignty would imply an entire subordination of the parts, and whatever powers might remain in them would be altogether dependent on the general will. But, as the plan of the convention aims only at a partial union or consolidation, the State Governments would retain all the rights of sovereignty which they before had, and which were not by that act exclusively delegated to the United States." And again, in speaking of the provision in the Constitution for equal representation of the States in the Senate, he said: "The equal vote allowed to each State is at once a constitutional recognition of the portion of sovereignty remaining in the individual States, and an instrument for preserving that sovereignty. So far the equality ought to be no less acceptable to the large than to the small States, since they are not less solicitous to guard by every possible expedient against an improper consolidation of the States into one simple republic." Consolidation or centralization was regarded by all parties at that time, by all the States, the larger as well as the smaller, as an evil to be avoided, and an undesirable condition destructive of popular rights. It was apprehended that it would soon end in the establishment of a monarchy, and it was believed with reason that the very preservation of our institutions, the form as well as the substance, was dependent on the preservation of the individuality of the States and securing to them the recognition of their sovereignty in all things wherein they had not voluntarily parted with it. At that time the doctrine of States rights was no "pestilent political heresy," but was regarded as the very corner-stone of the political edifice. There were indeed men in that day, as there are in this, who were not contented with the system; men who, like our adversaries, were desirous of a "stronger government;" but the wisest of those who devised and elaborated the system regarded their work with satisfaction and as conducive to the great object which they had in view, the security of popular rights consistently with good government, and they looked with apprehension upon any proposition for any further consolidation or centralization than that which the system provided. The effort to restore the Government to its true principles must and will continue until success shall crown it. This year has given us New-Hampshire, and we have reason to expect that the conservative judgment of the people will in the next Presidential election give us the Union. Let us, then, go forward in continued reliance upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, adopting for the declaration of our objects and purposes the words of Jefferson: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent Administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; a mild and safe corrective of the abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor might be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture and commerce; the arraignment of all abuses at the Bar of public reason; freedom of religion, freedom of the Press, and freedom of person under the habeas corpus, and trial by juries carefully selected.

The poem of the day was next read by John Y. Savage, and received with loud and long applause. It was entitled "The Height of Destiny," and included a historical review of the life of the American nation, describing the events of recent political history, and graphically portraying the present condition and prospects of the nation.

After the band had played another selection of music, Mr. John Savage read a poem remarkable for its length—he occupying as much time in its delivery as Gen. Runyon did in his oration—when Grand Sachem Tweed announced that letters had been received from Gov. Hoffman, Hon. W. McClelland, of New Castle, Penn., A. J. Requier, John D. Van Buren, John Critcher, W. E. Arthur, Franklin Townsend, G. W. Clinton, A. E. Garrett, C. L. Monell, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, J. V. L. Pruyn, Wm. W. Eaton, J. V. Montanye, W. C. Whitthorne, A. Corning, Montgomery H. Throop, B. F. Myers, John Rogers, Richard T. Jacob, D. A. Ogden, Hon. Henry Cooper, George B. McClellan, E. L. Acker, A. C. Hand, John Fay, Arphaxed Loomis, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Chas. W. Carrigan, Wm. F. Russell, Hon. John Q. Adams, Hon. Chas. A. Eldridge, Israel T. Hatch, Wm. B. Lawrence and others, regretting their inability to be present. We append the letters from Gov. Hoffman and Hon. Montgomery Blair:

GOV. HOFFMAN'S LETTER.

State of New-York, Executive Chamber, Albany, June 29, 1871.

To the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society.

I have received your invitation to be present at the celebration of the coming Fourth of July at Tammany Hall. I regret very much that other engagements, entered into before I received your invitation, put it out of my power to comply therewith. You do well in calling attention to the fact that again now, as on the great Fourth of July of 1776, the vital question is pressed upon the American people whether they shall be governed by force or will govern themselves. Our recent civil strife led to a great concentration of administrative power in the Federal Government; but as the war was temporary and out of the ordinary course of events, so this extraordinary exertion of power should have been temporary and promptly abandoned so soon as the war ceased. In the revolutionary struggle of our forefathers, George Washington was, for a time, invested with powers almost, if not absolutely, dictatorial. The moment actual war ceased, this greatest of military chiefs gave up his commission, divested himself of power, and left all political questions to be settled by the free and peaceful deliberations of the people. The whole civilized world, its monarchs, its statesmen, its scholars, its people, looked with awe upon the simple grandeur of America's hero. Today the world at large does reverence to his memory as to no other name among those who have controlled the political destinies of men. The human race takes pride in him; shall we, his own countrymen, surrender our faith in his wisdom? Our great civil war ended six years ago; the deliberations of our people are not yet free. Powers have been lately conferred, under a law of Congress, upon the American President, which ought not to be intrusted to any man, and which no man is good enough or wise enough to wield. At his own discretion he may, under this wicked law, suspend, in any portion of the country, North, South, East or West, all the lawful rights of its citizens and govern it by military force, subject to no restraint but that of his own will—a power less limited, less guarded, more absolute than that conferred upon President Lincoln in the time of actual war. The great political question now before us is whether, in the future, we are to be the subjects of what is commonly called a strong Government, or shall continue to be, as heretofore, a strong people. All political power pertains, of right, to the people; whatever is conferred on the Government is so much taken from them. What many men call a strong Government (meaning one of extended, unlimited powers) necessarily implies a weakened people. The two—"a strong Government" and a strong people—cannot exist together. This question, of whether we shall make the Government strong or keep the people strong, is one that always underlies our party divisions, but is at times presented more boldly and distinctly than at others. It was plainly presented at the Revolution of 1776. The advocates of a strong Government lost. It was again sharply presented in the contest which brought Mr. Jefferson into the Presidency, when also the advocates of a strong Government were put down. It is again as sharply presented to us today; and whatever questions of lesser and more temporary importance may have divided the American people on other occasions, it is their duty now to consider, above all things, whether the absorption of all power into the central Government, which is going on at a fearful rate, is consistent with the permanent welfare of the people, or even with the permanent strength and endurance of the Government itself. It has been proved that this great Union of ours cannot be torn asunder. It is clear, too, that the rights of States are rights within the Union, safest in the Union, best protected by the peaceful remedies provided by the Constitution. If, however, we abandon the wholesome principles which controlled in the construction of our Union, a decay more fatal than violence must supervene. This vast continent can no more be well governed, in all things, by one central authority at Washington than was the whole of Europe well governed from Rome, in the days of the Roman Empire. The results would be, now as then, loss of character and vigor in the people, and, sooner or later, the breaking down of the Government itself. The Constitution of the United States made a wise distribution of powers between the Federal and the State Governments. The Federal Government must fail to fulfill its proper duties if it undertakes to discharge, in addition to its own, the functions of the State Governments. Having too much to do, it will do nothing well. We have a shining instance before our eyes today in the case of imperial France. In that great empire centralization has been complete. Municipalities and provinces were governed from the capital, not by their own people. General and local affairs alike were administered by the one central authority. For twenty years past all this centralized power has been in the hands of one strong, able man. On the surface, things appeared to be going on smoothly and prosperously; so much so that some Americans, not firm in their faith in our own system of government, have been weak enough to contrast our political condition unfavorably with that of France under Napoleon. The real worth of this centralized administration has recently been put to the test. When the day came for the French Government to exert its utmost strength, it was found to be weak and rotten, utterly incapable of protecting the people from the invader, while the people, unused to self-reliance, were equally incapable of defending themselves. Contrast the helplessness of France, in this great crisis, with what we were capable of at the outbreak of our recent civil war. We had always lived under what was called a weak central Government, limited in its powers, with few duties devolved upon it. Before the war, the mass of our people never saw an official of the central Government except in the person of the village Postmaster. The so-called strong Governments of Europe sneered at our central authority as being utterly helpless for any great crisis. Our civil war proved that ours was in fact the strongest Government in the world. It was strong because it had not, by absorbing all power into itself, weakened the people. It had not, by undertaking to do everything for them, rendered the people incapable of doing anything for themselves. On the contrary, our people, having been left to govern themselves in their several neighborhoods, to take care of their local affairs for themselves, were perfectly self-reliant when the General Government was, for a time, at the first outbreak of war, cut off from all communication with the country. Preparations to meet the crisis went on just as promptly without the orders of the Government. A committee of citizens in your City raised some millions of money for immediate expenditure in war preparations. One distinguished citizen of our State, the late Gen. Wadsworth, opened wide his private purse and bought, on his own account, loads of provisions, which he shipped to Washington, to meet what he knew would be a pressing need of the Government. When the central authorities were again in free communication with the country, they found that just what they would have ordered to be done had been done by the people, without orders. To the discomfiture of those who had sneered at its helplessness, our Government was found to be very strong; its strength was real, not apparent; its strength had been well preserved, for it had been left in the guardianship of the people. All through the terrific contest, the effective work of procuring recruits for the Union Army was done by the people themselves, in their town meetings and through their local authorities. It is my belief that, if, at the outbreak of our great civil war, we had been living, for any time, under a strongly centralized government, and had had that, with a great show of strength, as our only reliance, we should have failed to preserve the Union. Those among us who are advocating what they call a stronger central government are urging a policy which leads inevitably to weakness. A disregard of the healthful rules prescribed by the founders of the Republic must end in decay. What we need to insure to our glorious Union long life and prosperity is that we should keep the people strong by limiting the action of Government to its simple necessary duties. The Government, too, will then be strong in its simplicity and in its secure reliance upon a free people. Under a system which seeks, by one central agency, to look after everything in every part of our extended country, nothing will be well looked after. The public service must necessarily become more and more corrupt; for watchfulness over the countless host of subordinate officers becomes an impossible task. One of the most effective measures, today, toward a much-needed civil service reform would be to simplify our tax laws, both those which regulate the tariff and those relating to the internal revenue, and thereby to reduce the officers engaged in their enforcement to a number that can be well watched. It is right that the practice of celebrating the Fourth of July should be kept up by the Tammany Society, founded, as it was, for the purpose of resisting efforts made, soon after its formation, to divert our Government from its true principles and practice. You will celebrate the day, I am sure, not as mere partisans, but as Americans, claiming sympathy with and from all who have faith in the Constitution and pride in the past history of our land, and all who are ready to guard the American system of government as well from decay as assault. It is essential, especially at this time, that our people should be reminded at what cost our free Government was established, what vigilance on the part of great leaders it has required to preserve it from time to time, and that they should be reminded, also, that we here have, in fact, the guardianship of the cause of popular freedom for the whole human race. No event could occur that would be more disgraceful in the history of man than that we, with our eminent advantages and with this great trust in our hands, should suffer free government to be lost on this continent and should imitate here the bad examples found in the old world, making one man and his will supreme over the people and their rights. We should not omit, on this occasion, to recall to our memory the illustrious administrations of Jefferson and Jackson, who, when called at different periods in our history to the Presidency, although themselves clothed with the extensive powers legitimately belonging to that high office, and having, each of them, an extraordinary degree of personal influence resulting from the confidence and attachment of the people, abstained from taking advantage thereof to enlarge their own powers, but, on the contrary, devoted themselves to restoring the proper limits upon both the executive and legislative departments of the Federal Government, which had been, in many respects, overlooked and disregarded by their predecessors. We shall best do honor to the memory of these two great statesmen by ourselves renewing the work in which they were so earnest, restraining unwise and improvident legislation, restoring simplicity and consequent purity in the administration of Federal affairs, combating the disposition of Congress to meddle with matters outside of their jurisdiction, lessening the burdens of taxation, and putting the Government once more on the safe track pointed out in the chart left to us by the wise founders of the Republic. The acceptance or non-acceptance of certain amendments which have recently been made a part of the Constitution of the United States is not a practical question. The civil status of the colored man is established, and he is in actual possession of the right of suffrage. The task before us is to save the Constitution as a whole. To save it, as it is, requires our best efforts. The question of the day is whether we are to live under a Constitution at all, which shall be construed by an impartial court, so as to limit and restrain, as it was intended to do, legislative and executive power alike, or under a hollow form of a Constitution, interpreted, according to the expediency of the hour, by Congress itself, such interpretation being enforced by an unrestrained Executive. The danger is imminent that we may lose sight of the principles upon which this Government is founded, and which constitute its vital force—principles which gave to the Republic great prosperity before the war, and, in war, saved it from dissolution. Very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

LETTER FROM HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Falkland, Montgomery County, Md., June 30, 1871.

My Dear Sir: I regret that I shall not be able to participate with the Tammany Society in celebrating the Fourth. I fully share, however, the spirit which calls you to keep alive the patriot flame. Never since the great declaration was put forth, which has wrought such wonders in human affairs, was it more necessary for those who love the principles of Government then proclaimed to labor for the progress of those principles. The material prosperity, due more to the energy and enlightenment springing from liberty than from all other causes, clouds the minds of those who are in the enjoyment of its fruits, and prevents them from being its jealous guardians. Prosperity breeds the sensuality which enslaves us. The struggle before us is with monopoly and the sordid moneyed interests which control the Republican Party and the Administration. No despotism, not even what is called personal government, is so harsh as the despotism which the spirit of spoliation inherent in monopoly establishes. It considers only of how it shall appropriate the labor of others, and it has not the personal relations with its sections which tempers the tyranny of domestic slavery. It cares not for constitutions or laws, or justice or humanity. It has skilfully availed itself of the struggle between the sections which has so long prevailed to make itself master of the Government, to possess itself gratuitously of its credit and property to the extent of hundreds of millions, which it has embarked in banks, railroads and other profitable schemes, by special legislation, to make itself the partner of the Government, and to subject the general property of the country to taxation for its benefit. The classes who are thus building the Government are amassing the wealth which the industry of the people creates. There is nothing which their pampered selfishness will stop at. This has been the source of all the distraction which has existed between the sections since the close of the war. It will never believe, because it is not its interest to believe, that peace has been restored in the South; and whoever believes in superseding the military power, which is necessary to maintain its clutches upon the country, will soon be read out of its books. Mr. Greeley himself, despite his protectionism, will very soon discover, if he has any real faith in any kind of suffrage, that he has no fellowship with the hard and remorseless spirit of radicalism. I recollect well how that spirit was maddened to desperation when Gen. Jackson vetoed the Bank and withdrew the deposits. Their prey was taken from them, and they lashed themselves into fury. They were ready for revolution. Pretending to be especially the party of morality and religion, they held public meetings on Sunday, and proclaimed there were no Sabbaths in revolutionary times. Although there was no railroad to Washington, they organized a force of 1,000 strong to go to Washington as a committee, hoping to intimidate Jackson even, and his life was attempted by a maniac, influenced by the excitement they created. But he was not intimidated. He said their company was too large for a committee, and too small for an army, and refused to receive any of them, or to hear from them except in writing. It is this predatory class which thus confronted Jackson which now confront the Government with Gen. Grant as its chief. He is a determined, self-reliant, practical man, without sentiment or imagination, exactly fitted to carry out the hard policy of the selfish classes which support him. But the heart of the country is against him and his supporters, and we can overwhelm them.

Yours truly, MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Hon. William M. Tweed, New-York.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S LETTER.

New-York, July 1, 1871.

Hon. William M. Tweed, Grand Sachem:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to meet with the Tammany Society upon the occasion of the celebration of the approaching Independence Day. I regret that circumstances will not permit me to be in the City then. At a time like the present, it is right to express once more my deep and abiding interest in the great principles advocated by the Democratic Party; and, remembering the former relations between the party and myself, perhaps it will not seem officious if, in accordance with your request, I proffer a few words to those who honored me so highly in a season of difficulty. Although I have retired from public life, it has been impossible to avoid forming opinions upon public affairs, and what I have to say must be regarded simply as the sentiments of a private citizen. The Presidential campaign, so soon to be opened, is destined to be one of the most important of all that have been conducted. I trust that every Democrat will recognise the magnitude of the issues at stake—no less, it would seem, than the very existence of the free institutions our fathers gave us, the true foundations of peace, happiness and prosperity—to bequeath which to our children we should be ready to make any honorable sacrifice. I trust that when the moment for action arrives there will be found none in the Democratic ranks who will for a moment hesitate to sacrifice personal advantage or private feeling for the public good; for our object should be not a mere party triumph, but the rescue of the country from the hands of those with whom personal aggrandizement and party ends outweigh all reverence for the vital spirit of our institutions, and desire for the real good of the entire nation. I trust that our leaders will clearly see which of the issues that have so long agitated the country are irrevocably settled, and that we shall not be called upon to contend for a corpse. Let us leave behind us the dead issues of the past, and look only to the present and the future. Slavery is dead—dead let it remain forever, and let no one disturb its grave. The negro has the right to vote—let him keep it; but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilege conferred upon him. Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our own favor the weapon so carefully forged for our destruction. Let us hope that the enunciation of the financial principles of the party will be so clear that no one can cast the shadow of a doubt upon our intentions as to fulfilling in the broadest sense all the obligations of the nation; rather than indulge in abstract discussions as to the meaning of this or that obligation, let us advocate, and when in power pursue, such a policy as will make the paper dollar as good as the gold dollar, so that the question will practically settle itself. To secure this result, it must be clearly understood throughout the world that every dollar of the principal and interest of the national debt will be fully paid when due; the expenditures of the General Government must be confined to the sums requisite to meet the interest upon the debt, and the expenses necessary to maintain the efficiency and dignity of the Government; the sums drawn from this generation by the tariff and internal taxation should be limited to the purposes just mentioned, and the effort to reduce prematurely the principal of the debt at the expense of the general prosperity of the nation should be abandoned. We have borne the burden of the recent war, and should be called upon to do no more than meet the full interest upon the debt; another generation, more wealthy and numerous than this, can readily take care of the principal. The issues of the present and the future are distinct enough, and afford us the most ample and best battle-field for the approaching contest. Universal amnesty and suffrage; the preservation of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the letter and true spirit of the Constitution, once held so sacred; the preservation of individual liberty; the inviolability of the right of the habeas corpus; the maintenance of the purity and of the relative powers of the three great branches of the General Government; strict economy in the administration of the Government; the relief of the business interests of the country from the ruinous pressure of all unequal, ill-arranged, and unnecessary burdens; these constitute some of the main issues upon which we may confidently hope to rest our chances of success. With the hope that the principles published to the world ninety-five years ago may throughout all time guide the actions and command the reverence of the American people, and apologizing for having trespassed so long on your time and patience,

I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS' LETTER.

Quincy, June 30, 1871.

William M. Tweed, Grand Sachem:

Dear Sir: I am sorry to be unable to join the Tammany Society in celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. But permit me to say in response to the request for "some written expression of counsel," that, although the stress of an evil season may seem to have imposed upon one of the political parties alone "the exclusive mission to preserve veneration for the Constitution and the memory of its founders," I must yet refuse to remember the fact upon the Fourth of July. I cannot celebrate that day as a Democrat, nor invoke the memory of the fathers as a partisan. On that day I am a citizen of the United States, and during that day I will not permit myself to think that any heir of the heritage devised by the Declaration can barter his birthright for political pottages. For those few hours at least I choose to dwell upon the conflict of fundamental principles which preceded all struggles of party policy among us. I love to linger for a little upon the beautiful features of our political system—fair and young—before they were defaced by passion and distorted by disease. I would dedicate the time to studying the public virtue which made union, self-government and independence possible for our fathers, and to strengthening those affections which can alone make them stable for their children. The Union, which was formed to cast off a foreign yoke and repel external aggression, is now imperiled by a petty malice which seeks to indurate and fix the hateful passions of civil war into a habit of government. It has unhappily become the interest of a faction to blow the dying embers of strife, and to revive the fading memories of fraternal dissension. But the day we celebrate teaches us a lesson most solemn and impressive upon the duty of concession, self-sacrifice and mutual charity for the sake of union. For our part, let us remember today that the "rebels" are of the same blood with us, and must be made of one heart with us if we are to remain one people and to remain free. We cannot long be held together by force or united only by a common and deathless hate. Nor is it less needful, at this time of contempt for constitutional safeguards and abandonment of the most cherished charter of personal freedom, to revive the jealous spirit of revolutionary liberty which animated the opposition of Jefferson, and which no people which means to be free can ever suffer to slumber or sleep. It is necessary to bring home to the awakened sense of the people that this Union was a voluntary association of independent States to secure the life, liberty and happiness of all, and that it must be so again to retain their rights. The real meaning and practical value of the old declaration would seem more than ever to require enforcement, unless men have forgotten that it announces "that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." And, at the same time, let us have our veneration for the memories which the day recalls, and vindicate our devotion to the precepts and example of the founders by a faithful observance of the broad and catholic spirit of a common nationality, by which alone the United States achieved and hold their equal and independent station among the nations of the earth. In a word, let us cherish today a kindness as comprehensive as the Union, a love of local self-government as sturdy as the foundations of the States, and a fealty to the destiny of the Republic, single and steadfast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Speeches were then made by Clarkson N. Potter and James J. Freedman, after which the audience dispersed to partake of the refreshments usual on such occasions.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

In Brooklyn.

Yesterday was celebrated throughout Brooklyn with a heartiness rarely, if ever before, exhibited by the citizens. All places of business of any importance were closed, and thousands availed themselves of the respite thus given to visit the various groves and watering-places around. At sunrise the customary salute was fired from Fort Green, and at the close of the day the same formality was performed. Contrary to custom, however, none of the soldiers were out on parade. In the evening large multitudes turned out to witness the pyrotechnic display provided by the city. Carrol Park, Fort Green, and the [illegible], in the Eastern District, were packed with spectators. The exhibition at these places appeared to give success. But few accidents, resulting from the use of fire-arms, occurred, and those that did take place were of a slight character.

Among the accidents resulting from the use of powder during the day were the following: About 11 A. M., Timothy Shannon, forty years of age, residing in Pacific-street, near Nostrand-avenue, had his hand badly burned by some gunpowder which he was engaged in exploding. Shortly after 11 A. M., D. F. Tilton, of No. 105 Clymer-street, while passing through the yard attached to his house, was accidentally shot through the right hand, by a boy named Milton Taff. About the same hour, two boys named respectively John and William Schultz, residing at No. 30 Spencer-street, got badly burned about the face while engaged in discharging a cannon. About 3 P. M. a boy named Joseph Fox, residing at No. 223 Concord-street, had his leg badly hurt by the premature discharge of a small cannon. At 4 o'clock Arthur Oswald, of No. 131 Pacific-street, shot himself through the hand with a pistol in Sackett-street; and at the same hour Joseph Thompson, of Carlton, near Myrtle-avenue, got shot in the fleshy part of the leg by a pistol in the hands of a boy named Mathew Tully.

On Long Island.

The observance of the national holiday was nowhere marked with more enthusiastic display than upon Long Island, both on the north and south sides. Special trains were run upon all of the Long Island railroads and thousands flocked from New-York and the neighboring cities to enjoy the cool sea-breezes and the delightfully-invigorating amusements of the sea-side.

Rockaway seemed to be the central point of attraction for the excursionists, trains on the South-side Railroad being compelled to carry double the ordinary number of cars to a train and two locomotives to each. Although the atmosphere was a little cool, it did not in the least interfere with the bathing, as the water seemed to be of an agreeable temperature. The sailing seemed to be hugely enjoyed by the lovers of the sport, and a fine breeze throughout the entire day made the exercise very available.

All of the hotels at this place were crowded with guests from early in the morning.

At Jamaica, Freeport, Amityville, Babylon, and the different towns on the line of the South Side, the day was marked with characteristic speeches, dinners and flag-raising.

The people of Breslau and the excursionists to that place distinguished themselves by consuming an unusual amount of lager-beer, and dancing. A few of the revellers varied the programme by indulging in Teutonic encounters of muscle from over-enthusiasm in the Prussian cause.

Very few accidents occurred to mar the harmony of the day's proceedings.

New-Jersey.

The Fourth was very tamely observed in Jersey City, as there was no public procession or oration. The citizens individually, however, manifested their patriotism by gayly decorating their residences with the Stars and Stripes. The ferry-boats and shipping were profusely decorated with flags, and all public and Government offices were closed. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset. In the evening there were three pyrotechnic displays, which attracted immense crowds. A good band of music was also in attendance at each place—Hamilton-square, Bergen-square, and Montgomery-street, between Varick and Putnam. Numerous associations departed for picnics, so that all seemed to enjoy themselves more or less.

In Newark the day was ushered in with the firing of a national salute at sunrise in Washington Park, and the ringing of the bells and chimes of the various churches, which was repeated at noon and sunset. A federal salute was fired in Military Park at noon, and a national salute at sunset in Lincoln Park. The procession formed early, and consisted of the Fire Department, Mayor, Common Council and invited guests in carriages, veterans of the war of 1812 and of the war for the Union, two regiments of State National Guards. After parading the principal streets, the procession, which was of great length, halted at St. Paul's M. E. Church, where the devotional exercises were conducted and the oration was delivered. In the church, after prayer, and singing by the choir, Miss Bowers read the Declaration of Independence. She was followed by the orator of the day, Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, who consented to take the place of Col. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, who was compelled to relinquish his engagement through sudden illness. In the evening there was a magnificent display of fire-works on Broad-street-canal bridge, which was witnessed by thousands of patriotic citizens.

In Cumberland County, although there was no outburst of enthusiasm, the day was observed in Bridgeton, Vineland and other places by the holding of rustic sports and picnics, at which the Declaration of Independence was read and some orations delivered.

In Boonton the celebration was conducted under the auspices of McPherson Post No. 1, G. A. R. Dr. George H. Jones delivered the oration, and Thomas Mains, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence. Among the sports was a tub race on the canal, and sack and wheelbarrow racing, and greased-pole climbing in an adjoining park.

In Elizabeth little or no demonstration was made. There was no procession, but in the evening there was a display of fire-works in one part of the City, furnished by the residents of South Broad-street. Salutes were fired in the morning, noon and evening. Protection Steam Fire-engine Company No. 1, the congregation of St. Patrick's Parish, Red Jacket Engine Company No. 4, and the Unknown Club, (colored,) had picnics. The Fair of the Union and Middlesex Counties Mutual Agricultural Association opened on the grounds between Plainfield and Metuchin.

In New-Brunswick, Trenton and other cities the day was suitably commemorated.

The Day in Other Cities.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 4.—The day passed off quietly here. No incident of note occurred. There was the usual record of small fires and minor accidents from fire-arms. The platform in Penn-square broke down, slightly injuring eight or ten people.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., July 4.—Today was almost universally observed as a holiday. Thousands left the city on excursions to various places. The city to-night is illuminated by a general display of fire-works. There was a very heavy rain during the afternoon.

RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., July 4.—The Fourth was celebrated here, today, for the first time since the war, by a general suspension of business and a grand Pythian tournament, and other festivities at the Agricultural Fair-grounds. Two new military companies paraded. There was a fine display of fire-works at night.

POUGHKEEPSIE AND KINGSTON.

Poughkeepsie, July 4.—The Fourth was enthusiastically celebrated here today. All the county and city officers were entertained at noon, at the City Hall, by Mayor Eastman. In the afternoon, at Eastman Park, there were sack races, wheelbarrow races, &c., and also a balloon race, the contestants being Miss Nellie Thurston, in a new balloon, and H. D. Squires, in the balloon Atlantic. Miss Thurston went four miles straight up, going out of sight. Mr. Squires sailed lower down, and then entered the clouds, and finally landing at Port Ewen. To-night 15,000 persons witnessed a display of fire-works at the Park. One of the pieces was a *fac simile* of the proposed Hudson River Bridge at Poughkeepsie, and it was received with tremendous cheering.

At Kingston there was a fire-engine trial, Perseverance Engine No. 1, of Poughkeepsie, receiving the prize.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.—A heavy rain-storm set in early this morning, and continued throughout the day, preventing the intended outdoor celebration of the national holiday. The regatta was postponed until Thursday, the 6th. The McKee Boat Club, of Pittsburg, the [illegible] Club, of Toronto, and the Peerless, of Rochester, agreed to wait over, and take part in the grand regatta.

PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated here with much spirit. In the four-oared boat race the first prize was taken by the St. John crew, a local club, who pulled the distance in 13 minutes and 43 seconds.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., July 4.—The usual Fourth of July programme in Boston was successfully carried out today. Gen. Horace Binney Sargent delivered the annual oration in Music Hall.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Middletown, N. Y., July 4.—The day was celebrated by the opening of the Midland Railway from Middletown to Franklin, N. J. At Deckertown by addresses from Gen. Kilpatrick, Mr. Hoxie, Mayor Tuttle, of Paterson; J. L. Swayzee, of Newton; Vice-President Wheeler, of the Midland Railway, and others.

ANNAPOLIS.

Augusta, Ga., July 4.—Business was suspended here today. The colored people paraded through the streets.

THE FIRE-WORKS.

A Brilliant and Expensive Display—Scenes in the Public Places Last Evening.

The national festival was celebrated last evening at the City Hall Park by a grand display of fire-works. The proceedings commenced at 8 o'clock, and the following was the programme:

Yankee Windmill.	Eagle and Union.
Zania Peruvia.	Rose of Pekin.
Passion Flower.	Star of Independence.
Fairies' Frolic.	Scroll Quadrille.
Persian Rose.	Egyptian Pyramid.
Star of America.	Polka Dance.
Mosaic Battery.	Shield of Our Union.
Triple Cross of Malta.	Cascade.
Cross of St. John.	Saturn and Satellites.

Long before 8 o'clock an immense stream of people poured into the Park, filling it to its utmost capacity, so completely as to place it entirely in the possession of the crowds. For a time the Park officers succeeded in preventing them from trespassing on the grass and shrubberies, but gradually with the increasing multitudes their orders were disregarded, their authority was ignored, and finally a heterogeneous mass of men, women and children burst through palings and seized every available standpoint where a view of the display could be obtained. The trees and adjacent buildings were taxed beyond their accommodation, and every square foot on the roofs of the surrounding houses contained its living occupant, and the most determined effort was evinced to participate in the proceedings by personal attendance and the expression of national sentiments appropriate to the occasion. But still the dense mass increased without any abatement. The continued pressure from the outside created a fearful jam in the body of the crowd, and by and by, under the influence of excitement and the natural effect of heat, it assumed the appearance of a sweltering mass of humanity. The inconveniences and positive pain which many suffered in consequence did not in any degree tend to depress the sense of good humor which seemed to animate all; and they bore their trials cheerfully, though not without frequent groanings and complainings. The darkness increased the density of the crowd, and probably rendered an estimate of its numbers impossible, but still it cannot be much amiss to state that from eighteen to twenty thousand persons were altogether present. Shortly after 8 o'clock the first display was presented, and continued with increasing interest until the termination of the programme. The preparations for the display had been conducted under the most careful supervision, and passed off with the regularity of clock-work, with the most startling and surprising velocity. The several figures included in the programme were presented in the most lurid and varied lights, effecting the most brilliant transformation scenes, and scattering clouds of golden dust in all directions with a generous profuseness supposed to be characteristic only of fairy bounty. In a thousand shapes a thousand figures danced fitfully a moment, then with a singular suddenness developed themselves into the most extraordinary shapes, and finally burst out into a discharge of fire, resembling the report of cannon. These demonstrations were received with marked approbation, which frequently found expression in loud bursts of applause. The *finale*, representing the great naval battle between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, was perhaps the most effective, and decidedly created the greatest amount of interest. The vessels were in full trim, supported by a number of ships in the background, and advanced to the contest in a blaze of silver light, emblematic of the sea, with a perfectly natural motion. They attack each other vigorously, the shots forming a grand display, filling the air with stars, streamers, bombs and rockets. The defeat of one of the contestants, still fighting to the last, terminates the proceedings, and in less than ten minutes afterward the Park was completely deserted. During the continuance of the display, as already stated, no evidence of a disturbance presented itself, with the exception, perhaps, of a few instances of a disposition to treat some members of the light-fingered fraternity, who saw on the occasion an opportunity to ply their vocation, with a little rough and tumble treatment. One of these "gentlemen" was discovered in the attempt to abstract a watch from a vest of a spectator, but he was immediately seized and received some half a dozen kicks which it is hoped will effectually dampen his desire to re-enter his profession. He was then handed over to the tender mercies of a Police officer, and will add another name to the list of offenders who swell the records of our Police Courts. A few slight accidents were recorded. In the eagerness to press forward to the scene of operations some in the crowd came into rather too close proximity to the fire display, and got pretty well scorched for their pains. A few injuries were also sustained by others in the crush, and one boy had his arm seriously sprained in falling from a tree; but beyond these the display was worthy of the occasion, and was the source of unmixed delight to thousands.

Besides the programme, above given, there were fired forty bombshells, one hundred rockets, twenty-five batteries and fifty colored fire illuminators. The Central Park Band, under the leadership of C. S. Grafulla, performed a choice selection of airs.

THE DISPLAYS ELSEWHERE.

Besides the display at the City Hall, was an exhibition of fire-works at the Battery Park, Tompkins-square, Madison-square, Mount Morris-square, Kingsbridge-Road, and One Hundred and Sixty-second-street. At the Battery the display was of unusual magnificence, the principal feature being a view of New-York Bay and harbor, exhibiting twenty yachts engaged in a nautical contest; in the background Castle Garden, and in the distance Governor's Island, and the Light-house away down the water. The exhibition was composed of the most beautiful colors, mutating to the various navy emblems, displaying over 10,000 square feet of fire, with grand explosions. The crowd at the Battery was almost quite as large as that which witnessed the celebration at the City Hall, and the same order and propriety was observable which characterized the latter display. At Madison-square, "The Viaduct Railroad," with a locomotive and an immense train of cars was represented, passing over the viaduct. The locomotive bore the motto, "Rapid Transit," illustrative of the enterprise and ingenuity of its promoters. The piece concluded with an explosion of bombs and mines, rockets, streamers and stars. At Tompkins-square "Our National Flag," embracing a Union flag with the figure of Washington, surrounded by emblems of liberty and justice. The representation commenced with wheels of fire, mutating to the flag and figures as described, and vanishing with explosions of maroons, bombs and rockets. At Mount Morris-square, "Steam Printing Press," containing the motto, "The Living Power," expressive of the prosperity of the nation since the invention of the printing press to the present time. The piece concluded with a grand explosion of bombs and mines, flights of rockets, streamers and stars. At Kingsbridge road, One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, "New-York City Coat of Arms," flanked on each side by emblems of our nationality, the figures of Liberty and Justice, commencing with the wheels of Chinese and Egyptian fires mutating to the piece, and exhibiting at one view over 10,000 feet of fire. Apart from these displays, which were under the direction of the Department of Public Works, displays were made at several private residences in the City, in the principal hotels, and many social and political club-rooms.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the bridge crossing the Ontonabee River, between Peterboro and Ashburnham, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire; loss, about $5,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Northern Transportation steamer Maine, on the St. Lawrence, burst one of her boilers, last night, about a mile from Brockville, Ont. One man is missing and is supposed to be drowned. Four others were dangerously injured.

In a game of base-ball at Middletown, Conn., yesterday, between the Star Club, of Brooklyn, and the Mansfield Club, of that place, the former was victorious by a score of 5 to 2.

Noah James, member of the West Virginia Legislature from Doddridge County in 1868, committed suicide by shooting himself on the 28th ult.

The municipality of Rome gave a brilliant ball on Monday night at which the King of Italy was present. At the close of the festivity his Majesty started for Florence.

There has been an unusual attendance of Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the Church at Court during Victor Emmanuel's stay in Rome.

The British man-of-war *Agincourt*, which was aground at Gibraltar, is again afloat. She sustained no serious damage.

The Athletics, in Philadelphia, yesterday, defeated the Forest Citys of Cleveland by 21 to 3.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed the Budget.

Ex-Gov. John Letcher, of Virginia, who has been quite ill, is convalescent.

At Saunders', No. 7 Astor House, can be found a very large variety of fine English Pen and Pocket Knives, Sporting and Scissor Knives, Razors and Scissors, (in cases or single,) and other cutlery and toilet articles. Also, the old G. Saunders' Tablet Razor Strop, wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The New-York Weekly Times will be published This Morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The Weekly Times will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for Two Dollars a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Never Allow Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any bowel affection to have its own way, for the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints the system is often rapidly reduced to a condition beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, especially, every body should be provided with that certain and safe curative for all stomach and bowel complaints, Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, for with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and effectually treated. Sold everywhere.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. Hagan's Magnolia Balm subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. Lyon's celebrated Kathairon is the best hair-dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Many, Many Years.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, has stood the test for many years, and never known to fail.

The Late Bishop Soule.

Bishop Soule's Liniment, invented by the late Bishop Soule, is creating a revolution in the cure of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, Sprains, &c. Try it, and you would not be without it for ten times its cost. For sale by J. F. Henry, No. 8 College-place, and by all druggists. Price, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle.

Gold Pens.

Foley's Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In this City, Sunday night, July 2, 1871, Mary Arnold, daughter of James G. and Emily T. Baldwin, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral services at 10½ A. M., on Wednesday, at the Gramercy Park House. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

CHALMERS.—At Port Washington, N. J., on Monday, July 3, Thomas Chalmers, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 61 Varick-st., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

INGALLS.—On the 3d inst., Henry T. Ingalls, aged 74 years.

His friends and those of his sons-in-law, A. A. Valentine and E. R. Jones, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 East 18th-st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

JOHNES.—On Monday, July 3, H. Bennett, son of Edward R. and Mary A. Johnes, aged 13 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, at Newburg, on Wednesday, July 5, at 5 o'clock.

MOUNT.—At Yonkers, July 3, Hannah B. Mount, relict of Alfred R. Mount, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Edward L. Brooks, No. 18 East 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PADDOCK.—On July 4, of cholera infantum, Eugene Wesley, infant son of George W. and Adelia Paddock, aged 2 months and 18 days.

Prayers at the residence, No. 160 2d-av., at 4 o'clock Wednesday, previous to removal to Columbia County for interment.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, July 4, at his residence, No. 50 West 19th-st., James R. Smith, aged 56 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

STONE.—On Monday morning, after a long and tedious illness, Georgetta Phelps, wife of Chas. R. Stone.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, Willard Phelps, No. 140 Madison-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

TOWT.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, July 3, Mabel A., youngest child of Louis W. and Helen J. Towt, aged 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 28 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At No. 39 King-st., on Tuesday, 4th of July, 1871, John Taylor, a native of Scotland, in his 81st year.

Notice of funeral in Thursday morning's papers.

WADE.—Tuesday morning, July 4, Fanny Holbrook, youngest child of Oliver and Fanny C. Wade.

Funeral from the house, No. 18 1st-st., South Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, 4th inst., Charlotte Eva, daughter of James H. and Charlotte W. Whitney, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of the family, No. 27 Hanson-place, Thursday, 6th inst., at 3½ P. M. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. Lea & Perrins to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

CABLE TOLLS.

On and after July 1 the tariff to Great Britain, Ireland and France, for messages of ten words, including address, date and signature, will be $10 in gold, and $1 for each additional word.

HENRY H. WARD, Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 8, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 10 A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 7½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

POLITICAL.

New-York, July 3, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THE REPUBLICAN enrollement will be open for inspection on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9, at No. 152 Franklin-st.

NATHAN KINGSLEY, Jr.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Are the Indians to be Encouraged—Fears of the Red Man—Eloquence of the Braves Against Oppression—Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Condition of the Tribes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OCMULGEE, Indian Territory, Friday, June 23, 1871.

Lingering here for a few days after the adjournment of the General Council to look into Indian habits and customs more intimately, and see the resources of the surrounding country, I am frequently addressed by some of the more intelligent residents of the place on the subject of popular opinion in the United States with regard to the faithful fulfillment by the Government of treaty obligations with the Indians in this Territory. They are conscious that a strong feeling exists in the minds of the majority of the Western people that they stand in the way of the progress and spread of the white man's civilization. They feel their helplessness in the hands of the United States Government, and place their trust for the permanency of their homes more in the justice and forbearance of the great nation that encompasses them, than in any defensive powers of their own to resist aggression. The treaties negotiated between the various Indian nations and the United States have been based upon the policy of preserving their territory as free as possible from intrusion by white settlers. It has been demonstrated that the Indian race, when brought into contact with the white population, has uniformly suffered in morals and social condition, and their only hope of security and permanent progression seems to rest upon the faithful performance by the Government of its obligation to keep them by themselves.

They are now slowly recovering from the desolating effects of the late war. The ravages of the soldiers of the two contending armies were committed through the whole extent of their territory, and when peace returned they found their homes destroyed, their farms desolated and their magnificent herds of cattle and ponies entirely gone. They are now engaged in repairing the waste of that period, and find the energies of their people somewhat paralyzed by their want of confidence in the permanency of their political institutions. The demand of the white race that they shall put their country to the same agricultural use which our instincts lead us to adopt, they complain of as an injustice. They say they are not an agricultural or a commercial people, but prefer to follow pastoral pursuits for a living. The incessant labor which the acquisitiveness of the Anglo-Saxon race leads them to perform is foreign to the Indian's nature. They occupy a rich, sparsely-settled country, with a mild, favorable climate; the raising of cattle, and horses, and swine, and sheep, can be carried on without much labor, and under the favorable conditions with which they are surrounded, is found a source of larger profit than the more laborious pursuits of agriculture. All they want is to be let alone. Gen. SHERMAN, in his address to the General Council, after descanting upon the great national advantages possessed by the Indian population, deprecated all discontent and dissatisfaction on their part, and urged them to go diligently to work, and show by their useful labors that they had a good *raison d'être* by the side of the white race. But a delegate from the Cherokee nation (Col. W. P. ROSS) corrected the General in this argument. He asserted that the Indians were perfectly contented with their country, and only asked to be let alone in the enjoyment of it. The discontent and dissatisfaction existed in the minds of the white people. They were continually casting covetous glances upon their Territory, and demanding to be allowed to enter, on the ground that its present occupants were not expending sufficient labor upon it to justify their continued possession. He thought it no more than justice that they should be allowed to elect their own way as their inalienable right, to the pursuit of happiness. A Muskokee delegate named PERRYMAN also gave expression to some rather dolorous views. He said he was filled with grave apprehensions when he contemplated the aggressive and indomitable character of the people that was hedging them in on all sides. Though tinctured with white blood himself, his sympathies were all with the Indian, and he could justly say he was proud to call himself an Indian. If their enemies, for so he feared he must regard the white race, had been a weak and decaying people, the red man might reasonably hope to hold his own against them, notwithstanding the vast disparity of numbers. But he beheld them constantly increasing in number and in power, confident in a superior civilization, and driving his own people before them as though the two races could not coexist. The Council was earnestly debating measures to bring in the wild tribes from the Plains, and reclaim them from their precarious and predatory mode of life. No one was more desirous than himself to see this successfully accomplished. But they had no wise and prudent men whom they could spare for this undertaking. The few educated men among them were insufficient to teach in their schools, to fill their pulpits, and run their little form of government. If his voice could reach the authorities in Washington, he would appeal to them in behalf of the whole Indian race, to send them teachers and preachers instead of armed soldiers. The sentiments avowed by the representatives of several tribes, generally regarded as hostile and warlike, who had spoken before this General Council, were all strongly in favor of peace and improvement. WAR-LOO-PI, a Chief of the Caddoes; LITTLE BLACK KETTLE, a noted leader of the Cheyennes, and BIG MOUTH, the hero and chief of the Arapahoes, had all testified their willingness to win their people over to habits of industry, and build homes and settle down as useful members of the human race. But his brother delegates well knew, if these Chiefs did not, the immense difficulty of the task they were so willing to impose upon themselves. It was true he was highly gratified to hear these sentiments expressed. The painful picture they drew of the sufferings these tribes had undergone in their losing strife with the white race; and the fearful massacres inflicted upon them at Sand Creek and the Wichita Mountains had thrilled the hearts of all their hearers. And when these Chiefs contrasted the secure and prosperous condition of the nations whom they were now among, with the mode of life they had inherited from their fathers, it was no wonder they were filled with the desire to acquire the habits of civilization, and exchange their present fugitive existence for the secure and peaceful life offered them within the Territory. But his brother delegates had all observed how melancholy, and even tragic, was the experience of the majority of the tribes who had sought to adopt the habits of civilization. His friend Mr. GEETEYES, the delegate from the Wyandottes, had feelingly related to them how, during the transforming process, the Wyandottes, the Senecas, the Shawnees, the Pottawattomies, and the Miamies, had become almost extinct. The opinion prevalent among the people of the United States, that the Indian race cannot assimilate with a civilized life is a false one, as was clearly shown by the prosperous condition of the five great nations residing within the Territory. But that the change from a life of wild nature to the conventional habits of civilization was a painful and trying one, was sufficiently proved by the decay and depopulation which had befallen so many Indian tribes who had attempted it.

The speaker concluded a very lugubrious argument by asking that the agitation in and out of Congress of the question of the inviolability of the Indian Territory be discontinued, and that they (the Indians) be allowed to work out their salvation without molestation from the white population.

SECTIONIZING THE LAND.

The speech above given is important, as showing the political difficulty in which the national councils of this people are placed. The more intelligent of their legislators clearly perceive that the Indian population are not making sufficient progress. Their fine country, unsurpassed in fertility, and blessed with the most favorable climate—a country which Gen. SHERMAN tells them might be made capable of supporting six million inhabitants, barely yields food enough to sustain its population of sixty thousand. The traveler in passing along its rough and difficult roads casts his eyes over a prospect extending for miles in all directions, with not a habitation in sight and not an acre of land cultivated. Occasionally a scattered line of dwellings may be seen skirting the edge of a piece of timber, but these are log houses of the rudest description, and the signs of improvement surrounding are lamentably deficient. They have no mills, no public means of travel, no newspapers, (with one exception—the weekly Cherokee *Advocate*, published at Tahlequah,) no healthy progressive public sentiment. Their lands being held in common, the occupant's industry and acquisitiveness are not aroused. He fences in a few acres, perhaps, in which he plants his corn patch, and in here and there a case, a few vegetables are cultivated. But there are no thrifty fruit-bearing orchards, no grape-arbors, no pleasant flower-beds, nothing to indicate thrifty industry in a country that would seem designed for an earthly paradise. In the Chickasaw nation the Legislative Council have attempted to remedy this state of things by ordering a survey, with a view to sectionize their land. The object of this is to apportion to each occupant the amount of land allotted him by Government, 160 acres to each individual member, and hold their surplus lands in readiness for sale to Government for bestowal upon any tribe that wishes to enter the Territory. But this action is severely criticised by the other nations, who regard it as the first step toward the introduction of the white man. Whether the experiment will be successful in encouraging the Indian to increased industry remains to be seen. They all declare that it is unwise to attempt to force him into agricultural activity; that the raising of grain in excess of their own wants would be a profitless application of labor, and further, that sectionizing their land will destroy their magnificent pastures, and thus create a certain evil to accomplish a very doubtful good.

A SUMMARY EJECTMENT.

I mentioned before that there was no healthful public opinion here. Let me give your readers an instance. In the Cherokee nation, a member of that tribe named FREDERIC CARR held and occupied a piece of property near Fort Gibson, the title to which was in dispute. During the slow process of the Courts in determining the rightful ownership, ARCHIBALD SCRAPER, the acting Chief of the nation, (in the absence of his superiors,) thought proper to take the adjudication of the case into his own hands. So, procuring a warrant of dispossession, he sent the Sheriff and his posse to forcibly eject the occupant, which act was very summarily performed. The astonished litigant, despairing of any civil redress, applied at once to Gen. HAZEN, at Fort Gibson, for protection. This officer, having no authority to interfere with the domestic affairs of a sovereign power, as the Indians really are, merely lent him a few tents to shelter his family until he could find some other place to put them. Thus provided, Mr. CARR erected his tents in the yard, and instantly set to work to seek the annulment of this arbitrary proceeding. But Chief SCRAPER, feeling perfectly secure in his violation of the fundamental law that governs all forms of civilized society, again sent the Sheriff to carry this little encampment clear off the property, and the victim of his despotic rule finds himself at large without hopes of redress, and without any public opinion to thunder in the ears of authority that such gross injustice cannot be perpetrated.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

Before I close this series of letters on the proceedings of the General Council of the Indian Territory, I would like to briefly sum up the relations of the Indian race to the United States, and the duties we owe to them as a dependent people. They claim an absolute right to be let alone. They have abandoned this entire continent to the occupation of the white race, and in return for this concession have had the Territory they now live in ceded to them by solemn treaty with the United States forever. And in order that their occupation of this land may form no bar to a direct intercourse between the Mississippi and the cattle-growing State of Texas and the rich mineral lands of New-Mexico, they cede the right of way for two railroads to run through their country, one going north and south, and the other east and west. That this is the distinct meaning of the treaties negotiated with the various nations, granting the right of way, is shown by a remark of Senator POMEROY, in the Senate of the United States, in a debate on the Kansas and Neosho bill. "The grant beyond the southern border of Kansas," says that gentleman, "is simply the right of way with the consent of the Indians. It is not a grant of land, but of the right of way with the consent of the Indian tribes, and all the tribes have made treaties consenting to it except one." There is no condition inserted in these stipulations that they shall adopt any particular mode of life. They are placed there upon guarantees of the exclusion of the whites, because, to use the words of Secretary COX, "the only hope of their complete civilization seems, by common consent, to rest upon our ability to keep them by themselves, under stringent laws with regard to the introduction of intoxicating liquors, and in circumstances where immoral intercourse with the whites shall be prevented as thoroughly as possible." And that this policy is resulting beneficially to the interests of both races is beyond the possibility of a doubt. The adoption by the five principal nations of the habits of civilization is exercising a powerful influence over all the wild tribes. I have shown how Chiefs from several hostile and warlike nations—the Comanches, the Arapahoes, the Cheyennes—have been attracted hither "by the smoke of their great council fires," and expressed their firm determination to go back to their people and win them over to habits of useful industry.

And the excellent effects of this last General Council will be yet more distinctly seen. It has succeeded in making propagandists of some of the most influential warlike Chiefs, who are so powerfully impressed with the advance made by their civilized red brethren, that they declare their intention of going out as voluntary missionaries to the wild tribes of the North-west, and bringing in their Chiefs to be present at the next General Council. BIG MOUTH, a leading Chief of the Arapahoes, was prompted to make the following humane offer to the Council:

SPEECH OF AN INDIAN MISSIONARY.

Brothers, I will try to make a good road now. I will go to the wild tribes on the Plains and fetch them in. I do not want to be paid for it. There are a good many Sioux who have trouble with the whites, and wild Arapahoes, and Comanches, and Cheyennes, out on the staked Plains. I will go to them and make a good road for them. I am telling, my brothers, the truth. BIG MOUTH's tongue is not forked. I will go home to the Washita and rest my horses, and then I will go and fetch these wild Indians in. I can walk about here at night safe, and I want my brothers also to be in safety. I will bring them in to the next Council. Then looking at your reporter, who was taking down his speech as rendered by the interpreter, he said: These words I am saying will go to Washington and be read by the Great Father.

Father JOSEPH HOAG, of the Supervising Committee, who was present and heard the above address, declared that the feeling which BIG MOUTH had expressed was quite prevalent among the tribes at the Washita Agency.

JUSTICE TO THE INDIAN RACE.

Then here is the choice presented to the United States Government. Either to enforce its present humane policy of dealing justly with the tribes occupying the Indian Territory, and firmly resisting all appeals from railroad corporations and Western business men to be allowed to introduce a superior civilization into the Territory, and thus defeat all attempts of the Indians to solve the perplexing and difficult question of peaceably removing the wandering tribes from the path of the settler; or to arrogate the right of opening their Territory to white occupation, and thus renew the scenes of collision and turmoil which in past ages have characterized our dealings with this weaker race. That their land might be made incalculably more productive, and the business interests of St. Louis largely benefited by the change, is beyond dispute. But the policy of even-handed justice to a dependent people cannot be safely disregarded, and the expense and bloodshed and troubles that would be entailed upon the country by such an act of perfidy would far outweigh all the commercial gains that would be derived from an extended business intercourse with a white population inhabiting the Indian Territory. The Indian policy pursued by the present Administration may be regarded as constituting one of its many claims to the support and admiration of the American people, and every person who holds justice as entitled to more regard than commercial profit or expediency, will favor the inviolability of the nation's engagements with the Indians.

INDIAN.

Official Report of the Fight Between the United States Troops and the Apaches—Circumstances Attending the Death of Lieut. Cushing.

The following is the official report of Sergt. JOHN MOTT, of Company F, Third United States Cavalry, who was in company with Lieut. H. B. CUSHING, of that command, when he was killed by the Indians:

CAMP TROOP F, THIRD CAVALRY, IN THE FIELD, NEAR TUCSON, A. T., May 20, 1871.

Capt. Alexander Moore, Third United States Cavalry, Commanding Troop F:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with Special Orders No. 5, dated Head-quarters Troop F, Third Cavalry, in the Field, near Tucson, Arizona Territory, April 26, 1871, Lieut. H. B. CUSHING left this place, April 27, 1871, with one (1) Sergeant, (myself,) one (1) citizen, PACKER, and sixteen (16) privates, for the purpose of scouting the Sonorita and Santa Cruz Valleys, and that portion of the country bordering on the Sonorita lines. Marching in a south-east direction, arrived at Cienega Ranch, Arizona Territory, at 5 P. M. the same day; on the morning of April 28 left camp at Cienega Ranch, and, marching due south, arrived at Camp Crittenden, Arizona Territory, at 4 P. M.

April 29, laid over to recruit the animals, having marched sixty-five miles in the two preceding days.

April 30, left Camp Crittenden, Arizona Territory, and, marching south-east, arrived at Portero, Arizona Territory.

May 1, left camp at 5 A. M. Mr. KITCHEN (proprietor of Kitchen's Ranch, Portero,) volunteered to guide the party through that range of mountains lying between the Sonorita and Santa Cruz Valleys. At 3 P. M., Mr. KITCHEN, having concluded to return home, parted with Lieut. CUSHING. About an hour after Mr. KITCHEN had left, Lieut. CUSHING and myself noticed the grass was being set on fire, and concluded it was done by Indians as a signal to their fellows in the mountains; but I have since learned that when about two miles from the command Mr. KITCHEN saw some thirty or more Indians on our trail, and burned the grass to warn us; continuing our line of march along the Sonorita, and rounding the south-west point of Santa Cruz Mountains, camped at Santa Cruz, Mexico, arriving there at 11 P. M. Lieut. CUSHING, learning from the commandant at Santa Cruz that there were Indians on the Guachuca Mountains, determined to go there.

May 2, left camp, marching north-east; camped at the Cienega Guachuca Mountains at 8 P. M.

May 3, left camp at Cienega, marching due north, and, at 3 P. M., camped in a cañon on the east side of Guachuca Mountains, and discovered fresh moccasin tracks, clearly indicating the presence of Indians.

May 4, left camp, marching over a broken and rocky country; camped in Cañon Alisos; grass very scarce, owing to the country around having been burning for several days.

May 55, left camp at 7 A. M., marching north-west; arrived at old Camp Wallen, A. T., at which place Lieut. CUSHING intended to camp, but finding the grass all burned off and still burning, concluded to march to Bear Springs, Whetstone Mountains; about two miles north of Wallen struck a trail (one squaw and pony track) going toward the spring; the Lieutenant directed me to take three men and follow the track, while he followed the main trail with the detachment.

I followed the track about three-fourths of a mile, until it entered a cañon, which was simply a deep arroyo; seeing that the squaw, in walking along the sand, had taken great pains to make a clear print of her foot at each step, and that she even avoided all stones and rocks in order to do this more effectually, I became convinced that we were being led into a trap, and determined to leave the cañon. Scarcely had I reached the top of the left wall, when I found my suspicions had been correct, as a party of Indians, about fifteen in number, were hid in a side cañon joining the one I had just left, and would have intercepted my retreat had I continued following the track. Being at the time well posted, I thought I could, with two men, hold them in check while the third man went off to signal Lieut. CUSHING back; as we dismounted to be ready for them, I saw a second and much larger party on my left running toward my rear; I then deemed it expedient to fall back; and while in the act of mounting, the Indians fired a volley, disabling the horse of Private GREEN and severely wounding Private PIERCE; these men started on foot for the rear, closely followed by the enemy, who ran so close on GREEN as to snatch his hat from his head. The third man, who had signaled Lieut. CUSHING, looking back, saw how matters stood, and fired into the Indians, who, no doubt, thought that the main body had come up, as they paused, giving us time to escape.

The front line of the Apaches (they advanced in two lines) having fired off their rifles, did not stop to reload, but kept following us thinking to capture us alive; they could easily have killed us, being all around us with breech-loaders and revolvers. Some of the Indians in the second line kept up a brisk but a harmless fire.

Lieut. CUSHING now coming up, having with him Mr. SIMPSON (a citizen friend) and Private CHAPMAN, I stated to the Lieutenant that I thought the Indians would capture GREEN if we did not go to his assistance, but he managed to escape by himself. Moving up at once, we attacked them, the rest of the men coming up now, (we had about eleven men in line,) when a brisk fight ensued, in which we succeeded in driving the Indians to the hills, they leaving at this point five dead in our hands. We had three horses killed. Sending back three men to the pack-train, Lieut. CUSHING gave the command "forward." I seeing the disadvantage as we stood, advancing over open ground to attack an enemy under cover, outnumbering us fifteen to one, said to the Lieutenant, "Lieutenant, do you think it prudent to go further?" Mr. SIMPSON, a gentleman of much experience, also counseled him to return; but the Lieutenant seemed to think that the Indians were completely routed. Counting our party, he said, "Eight—that ought to be enough;" that was the Lieutenant, Mr. SIMPSON, myself and five privates. We advanced about twenty yards, when the Indians opened fire, striking Mr. SIMPSON in the face, the ball passing out back of the head. The Lieutenant sent one man to help him out, thus reducing our number to six. The Indians, seeing our party so small, rushed down from all sides. It seemed as if every rock and bush became an Indian. I was at the time about five yards in advance of Lieut. CUSHING, and hearing the words, "Sergeant, Sergeant, take me out, take me out," turned and saw Lieut. CUSHING, face toward the horses, clasp his hands across his breast and fall to the ground. Calling to FICHTER to assist me, I seized the Lieutenant by the right arm, FICHTER taking the left, and started for the rear, followed by GREEN, who, I noticed, was very lame. The other two men started to get out the horses.

We carried the Lieutenant about ten or twelve paces, when he was again shot through the head and fell dead in our arms; we continued to drag the body until we caught up with YOUNT and Mr. SIMPSON, when the latter was again shot through the body, killing him instantly. Looking behind me I saw the enemy within thirty or forty yards of me, firing as he advanced. Dropping the body of Lieut. CUSHING, FICHTER and myself turned to sell our lives as dearly as possible, causing the Indians to pause, thus enabling Privates GREEN and YOUNT to mount. Acting Corp. KILMARTIN now opened fire with his party, thus enabling FICHTER and myself to mount; but scarcely had we done so when both horses were shot, two balls striking FICHTER's horse in the flank, a third mine in the fore leg, and a fourth killing Private GREEN. Immediately mounting Lieut. CUSHING's horse, I detached part of my command (now reduced to fourteen effective men) to move out with the pack-train, I keeping the remainder with me to cover the retreat; then commenced a running fight for about a mile until, finding I had drawn the enemy from under cover, I halted to offer him battle, (hoping I could flank him and recover the bodies.) He halted also, but declined the gage, evidently having had enough of that kind of fighting, preferring to cut off and ambush me on the trail to Crittenden, which passed the foot-hills within one and one-half mile of his position, I having to go around the mountains, could strike it in about four miles. Seeing through their design, I crossed the Rio Barbacoma, four miles above old Camp Wallen, and continued my retreat over the mesas, thus placing the swampy head of the Barbacoma and a half mile of ground between me and the place of ambush and the trail. I had scarcely arrived opposite this place when the Indians uttered yells of savage rage and disappointment, but were powerless to molest me. It was becoming dark, or about 7 P. M.; I continued my route to Camp Crittenden, at which place I arrived about 1 A. M. on the 6th of May. Four of the pack-mules being very weak and poor, owing to the scarcity of grass, (the country along our route having been burned off by Indians,) I had to abandon in my retreat. I succeeded, however, in carrying off Lieut. CUSHING's pistols and Mr. SIMPSON's Henry rifle.

The Indians were well handled by their Chief, a thick, heavy-set man, who never dismounted from a small brown horse during the fight. They were not noisy or boisterous, as Indians generally are, but paid great attention to their Chief, whose designs I could guess at as he delivered his instructions by gestures.

I believe I am stating the truth when I set down the number of the enemy killed at thirteen; it may be more, but that number was seen to fall.

Our casualties were Lieut. CUSHING, Mr. SIMPSON and Private GREEN killed, and Private PIERCE wounded.

I had four horses killed and two wounded. The men all behaved well, and especially Privates KILMARTIN, FICHTER, YOUNT and MILLER.

Distance marched on scout, 240 miles.

Having submitted the foregoing report for your consideration, I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN MOTT,
Sergeant Troop F, Third Cavalry.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—The fine property lately occupied by the Rutgers Female College, and being Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av.; size, 51x100; the buildings have a rear entrance, and are suitable for a private hotel, club-house or institution; price, $140,000; on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—A very desirable lot, 25x100, on 8th-av., fronting one of the principal entrances to the Park; free from stone, and just right to build on without expense of blasting or excavating. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $24,000. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

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A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 395, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE BEAUTIFUL cottages, houses and lots, pleasantly located on Avenue A, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.; one of the most delightful locations in the country, near the station, and only twenty minutes from the City, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; possession immediately. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—IN ONE OF the pleasantest houses on Murray Hill, the whole of the third floor, with bath-room and every convenience; the family is strictly private, and the house first-class in every respect. This is a fine opportunity for one or two gentlemen seeking a cool and pleasant home during the Summer months; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Address M. H., advertiser, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent three months at Montclair, N. J.; one hour from New-York; ten minutes from station; bath, range, well, stable, cow milking, extensive grounds, terms moderate. Address Box No. 43 Montclair, N. J.

TO LET—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A FURnished cottage on the Hudson; thirteen rooms; beautiful view; rent $150 per month. Apply to L. H., Box No. 119 Station D, Bible House.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherford Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS B. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.

Crême de la Crême of

FLUSHING PROPERTY,

To be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, JULY 11. SPLENDID COLLATION. FREE EXCURSION TRAIN. GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

500 VILLAGE (NOT FARM) LOTS

on graded streets, situated on

JAMAICA-AVENUE,

the court end of the accessible, sprightly, aristocratic and beautiful

VILLAGE OF FLUSHING,

near

THREE RAILROAD DEPOTS,

will positively be sold at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 11, 1871, on terms so easy that all may purchase in this delightful suburb, and

OWN A HOME OF THEIR OWN,

NINE MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY HALL,

and be in communication with the Metropolis by

FORTY-FOUR DAILY TRAINS,

running from

5¼ A. M. TILL MIDNIGHT,

at rates of commutation less than daily fares on City horse-cars.

FLUSHING LAWN,

The property to be sold, being part of the estate of Wm. Smart, deceased, now for the first time offered at public sale, has long been regarded as the crême de la crême of Flushing property, and, as such, has for years been eagerly sought by speculators, but the owners, fully able to hold it, preferred to bide their time, and for the welfare of the lovely village deal directly with the public, and we now offer 500 Lots, in plots to suit, with entire confidence that this is THE VERY FINEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY so near the business centre of New-York, that has ever been sold.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WILL LEAVE, VIA JAMES-SLIP AND 34TH-ST. FERRIES, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Terms easy. Maps and particulars at offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

In order to give our clerks a little recreation during the Summer months, we propose closing our store, BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., at 3 O'CLOCK on the SATURDAYS of JULY and AUGUST, and respectfully ask the public to do their shopping before that time.

LORD & TAYLOR

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—New arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form, and warranted perfect. Cloth model with each pattern.

PLAIN PINE-APPLE AND CANTON crapes; black, colored and white, striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also American Indian articles. Catalogues sent per mail. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up-stairs.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.

ELIZABETH BALMFORTH,
Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-lawtawW*

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

ROOM NO. 77, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between PHILIP W. VERPLANCK and JOHN W. ATWOOD, doing business under the firm name of VERPLANCK & ATWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either party will sign in liquidation.
PHILIP W. VERPLANCK.
JOHN W. ATWOOD.

ROOM NO. 77, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale coal business, under the firm name of VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & IRWIN.
PHILIP W. VERPLANCK.
JOHN W. ATWOOD.
JAMES B. IRWIN.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON R. R. CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 5, 1871. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.
HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 5. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable 1st July. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund (free of Government tax) is payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the shareholders, free of taxes, on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. By order of the Board of Directors. E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

STATE OF KANSAS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, TOPEKA, June 2, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of Kansas will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the Banking-house of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.
J. E. HAYES, State Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 266 Canal-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, June 15, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July, 1871.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1 prox.; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 3. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on demand.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have sold to HENRY S. WILLIS my interest in the copartnership lately existing between JOHN C. WOODS and myself, in the restaurant business, No. 127 Grand-st., under the firm name of BRADSTREET & CO., and I cordially invite my friends to extend their patronage to the new firm.
WILLIAM BRADSTREET.

DIVIDENDS.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1. JAMES H. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

The interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 126, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free, on and after the 15th of July prox. Transfer books will remain closed from date to the day of payment. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable July 10.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 1 to that date. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, June 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable July 1. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of $2 per share has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July proximo.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 3. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress; chambermaid and waitress; or nurse's situation, by a young woman, very highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry, &c.; good seamstress; dress-making, trimming; can operate; good nurse and waitress; country or City. Call at No. 236 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; will be found a respectful, economical and neat servant; very capable and highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman and excellent laundress, or chambermaid and laundress or fine washing and fluting, and do all kinds of fine washing in best manner; has good City testimonials. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent nurse, (German Protestant,) who speaks English and French well, to take care of children out of arms in a first-class private family; good City reference. Address R. K., No. 249 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO OBTAIN A SITuation for a first-class waitress. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 44 (old No. 18) East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman; is a good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; country preferred. Call at No. 112 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 29th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly supplied with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1858.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 120 6th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; is of sober habits and strictly temperate; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent single man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; has many years' excellent references which will bear strict investigation. Call or address for two days No. 24 East 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT, INDUStrious young man, a situation as coachman and groom, plain gardener and useful man about a farm or gentleman's place; is a good hostler and careful driver; can milk; understands plain gardening; best references. Apply to No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions; the man as coachman and groom, plain gardener and as useful man, the wife as competent cook and laundress or general servant; are respectable and neat servants; very highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man (no incumbrance) on a gentleman's place or farm; understands farm-work and gardening generally; wife to do general housework; first-class references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom, or to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION ALL.

Girls wanted for excellent situations. Come this day to CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., A COLORED man as waiter and to attend an old gentleman. Apply at warerooms of MASON & HAMLIN, No. 596 Broadway.

NURSE WANTED—A COMPETENT BAby's nurse, a Protestant with City reference. Call at No. 29 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, between 10½ A. M. and 1 P. M.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & BOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 321 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 213 W. 41st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new, original designs; cheapest in City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TAME, NICE DEER, two females and one male. Apply at No. 213 Forsyth-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 410 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 7.

MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES NOT REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."

DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.

Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*

Drafts on Europe Sold.

TRUSTEES:

ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON BOSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN B. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:

MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 19, 1871:

ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum.

Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY,—and not later,—will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, *President.*
T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now, or on July 20 will draw interest from that date.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 17.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION.

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent., upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1871.

The bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on MONDAYs until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,336 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 24. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.

Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
E. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THOS. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest....$2,760,322 74
Surplus....202,282 60
Total assets June 1, 1871....$2,962,605 34
$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $360 00.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from that date.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.

DIVIDEND.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, will be paid on and after July 17.

Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

NO. 20 UNION-PLACE,
Corner of East 15th-st.

Dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1871, will be payable June 17, 1871, viz.: At rates of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,140 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. ROBERTS, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 138 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

All deposits made on or before July 20, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,326; SURPLUS, $160,416 37.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—MARGARET WEMMER, plaintiff, against HARRIET ANN MILLER and CHARLES E. MILLER, her husband, Dennis McNamara and Rosanna McNamara, his wife, defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 5 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 6, 1871.
JOHN G. SCHENCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je28-law6wW*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, July 5 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Abyssinia, Saturday, July 22
Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin, $130 gold. Second Cabin, $80 gold. First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold. Return Tickets..........$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return Tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 6:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......Rousseau.......Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.......Lemarie.......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont.......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.......Daure.......Saturday, Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$85

TO PARIS.

Including railway tickets, furnished on board. First Cabin..........$145 | Second Cabin..........$90

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., July 8 | Assyria.....Wed., July 5
Britannia.....Sat., July 15 | Sidonian.....Wed., July 12
Europa.....Sat., July 22 | Iowa.....Wed., July 19
India.....Sat., July 29 | Ismalia.....Wed., July 26

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River. [illegible]

[illegible]

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 8, 10 A. M.
NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Green.....July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray.....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, July 8, at 9½ A. M. ITALY, Grogan, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. Barandon, will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. Dreyer, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. Lapidge, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. Blanchard, will sail July 12, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 3 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Friday, July 7. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, TUESDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice..........July 6
SHERMAN, Capt. A. Blanchard, (via Nassau), July 12
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards..........July 20

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 31 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING GENERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,317
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........$92,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 13th of July next.

The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.

I reserve the right to reject any and all bids. I. G. KAPPNER, Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.

And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.

To the holders of Virginia State Securities. The undersigned respectfully announce that they will attend to the funding of the above named securities for an eighth per cent. commission. J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, Dealers in Southern Securities, No. 9 New-st., New-York. JULY 1, 1871.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $80,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund. JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of staple Merchandise and Produce at lowest rates, and storage accommodations may be had on most liberal terms. Apply at Nos. 40 and 41 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

N. G. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

(Loan $2,500,000 already negotiated.)

We are prepared to buy the above bonds at current rates and to furnish them in limited amounts to investors.

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

DOUBLE EAGLES ($20 GOLD PIECES) WANTED AT 3-8 PER CENT. PREMIUM. EAGLES ($10 GOLD PIECES) AT 1-16 PER CENT. PREMIUM. ANY PART OF $1,000,000 New Funded 5 Per Cent. Government Loan FOR SALE AT 95½ GOLD, By HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, NO. 11 BROAD-ST.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., BANKERS, BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST., OFFER FOR SALE

BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, LONDON.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE-ST., will pay the coupons and interest due 1st July, 1871, on the following securities, viz.:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 Mortgage Bonds.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Connecticut Western Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Cleveland and Massillon Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
City of Wheeling, Va., 3 and 6 per cent. Bonds.
Indianapolis Water-works, 8 per cent. Bonds.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
Ross County, Ohio, (principal and interest,) Bonds.
City of Allegheny, Penn., Bonds.
City of Richmond, Ind., Bonds.
City of Terre Haute, Ind., Bonds.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, Bonds.
Sabine County, Kansas, Bonds.
Neosho Falls Township, Kansas, Bonds.
Louisiana National Bank, Dividend 5 per cent., payable 5th July.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, Dividend payable 5th July.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD FUNDING-NOTICE.—The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company are now ready to fund the coupons from their first Mortgage Bonds, that mature November, 1870, May, 1871, November, 1871, and May, 1872, in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the bondholders. The certificates are now ready to be exchanged and are deposited with the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, where holders are respectfully asked to call, and surrender their coupons and receive certificates. The coupons will be deposited in said bank and held by them in trust for the holders of said certificates. SAM. TATE, President, Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 31, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing, Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustee of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustee for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF MEAD & CLARK, BANKERS, NO. 141 BROADWAY.

The attention of capitalists and investors generally is invited to the

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The railway is situated on the west side of the Hudson River, and is now running for twenty miles to New-Paltz, and is under contract to be in working order to Kingston next Fall. The bonds are a first-class investment, and we invite the closest investigation of them. The principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. The coupons are paid semi-annually in this City, on the first days of April and October, free of Government tax, and the issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Any information concerning them will be given at our office.

ERASTUS F. MEAD and THOMAS CLARK, Jr., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds OF WESTERN R. R. CO. OF ALABAMA. Guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, and by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

Above bonds bought and sold by SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau-St. CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

At an election held on the 26th inst. the following named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, | WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN, | WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, | RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, | THOMAS R. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, | J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY, | SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON, | GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS, | JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 28, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND, | ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. E. SWORDS, | J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, | JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO, | PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON, | WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS, | HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN, | JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH, | CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD, | WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, | JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA VALLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be holden at Eldora, Iowa, the FIRST TUESDAY in August, 1871. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed July 1, and remain closed until Aug. 8, 1871. J. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1870 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Central Railroad Company of Iowa, will be closed July 1, and remain closed until Aug. 14, 1871, for annual election. A. L. HATCH, Transfer Agent. NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:41 A. M., 12:20, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M. Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent. For further particulars see time table. *This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:30 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead. Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT STALLION, 15½ hands high; perfectly sound and kind; seven years old; can trot in three minutes. Also, top wagon, made by Stivers, and harness, made by Trainor; been but little used; a splendid turnout; will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at the Merchants' Stables, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th-st. Also a fine pair bay carriage horses, 16 hands high.

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—JERSEY bull for sale—Duke 4, out of Queen Mab 150, by Clement 21; black points; born at St. Peters, Jersey, March, 1869, (see Jersey Herd Book.) Also one other fine Jersey bull and heifer. Address JOHN MOFFET, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York.

TO CARTMEN.—FINE LOT OF FRESH work horses for sale cheap; horses to let at $2 per day; also trucks and teams. DEANE & CO., No. 424 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PONY phaeton, in good order, carriage back finish, with cut top; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 12 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AN ELEGANT THREE-FOURTH Clarence, lined with crimson satin, slightly soiled, worth $2,000, will be sold for $1,000, at CORBETT & CO.'S, Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable Summer residence; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR, will accommodate two gentlemen, with privilege of front parlor; terms reasonable. No. 240 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRANVILLE HOUSE, MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y. C. H. BULL, Proprietor. IRA M. ELLIS, Manager.

This house, having been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, can furnish good accommodations for City guests. Terms, $2 per day and $10 to $12 per week. A good livery connected with the house. References exchanged.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE.

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England. S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H. OLIVER R. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.

A quiet, retired Summer resort; close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2.50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

MONTOWESE HOTEL.

BRANFORD, Conn. This delightful Summer resort, four hours' ride from New-York by the New-Haven and Shore Line Road, is now open. Best of accommodations for fishing, sailing, and bathing. Large and comfortable rooms in a cottage near the Hotel. WILLIAM BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

NEW HOTEL IN ADIRONDACKS.

Lake Placid House. Board $7 per week. Beautiful scenery; good fishing; approach by Elizabethtown. Address B. BREWSTER, Lake Placid, North Elba, Essex County, N. Y.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOUSE, AT Alburgh Springs, Vt., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 10, 1871. This house (which incloses in its grounds the principal Springs) is located near the banks of the beautiful Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from St. Albans. The facilities for boating, shooting and fishing render this region peculiarly attractive to artists, sportsmen and pleasure-seekers. The proprietor has made arrangements with the favorite excursion steamer A. Williams to make excursion trips among the beautiful islands in the vicinity, or to Plattsburg and the Great Ausable Chasm twice a week if parties so desire. These Lithia and Sulphur Springs cure rheumatism, gravel, dyspepsia, gout, kidney and liver complaints, scrofula and all skin diseases and derangements of the blood, and are now esteemed by the medical profession as the most valuable in point of medicinal and curative properties in America. D. S. CUTTING, Manager, of whom rooms may be engaged in advance.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 3; good accommodations for families with children; no extra charge for extra room. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant rooms and good country board on a farm about half a mile from the landing. For particulars of situation, &c., inquire of Mr. JOHN JESSION, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, or ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., or by mail of ISAAC S. HALLOCK, Milton, on the Hudson.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT MAMARONECK, living on post road, one mile west of the depot, will take a few boarders; have good stabling for horses; house, grounds and garden not surpassed. Apply on the premises, or address Box No. 124 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MOST DESIRABLE BOARD—IN A private mansion, for one or two families; table first-class; location healthy; rooms airy; salt bathing; plenty of shade; no objection to children or nurses. Address Box No. 12 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 184 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON; healthy climate, beautiful location, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ferry; terms, $10 per week. Address H. F., Box No. 61 Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DElightful place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y.; Harlem Road. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 38 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogue or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of arrangements made with DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., for the production of his LAST NEW DRAMA, ELFIE, On MONDAY, July 10, the manager is reluctantly compelled to announce THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE LONG STRIKE, which must be withdrawn IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS POPULARITY. Wednesday, July 5. Long Strike. Thursday, July 6. Friday, July 7. Long Strike. Saturday, July 8. MONDAY, July 10, ELFIE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. MONDAY NEXT, JULY 10, a new original American comedy, entitled AN ANGEL, and the famous Old Olympic Mock Rehearsal, entitled THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN, with a powerful cast and appropriate scenery, produced expressly for the CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE SEASON. MONDAY, July 10, benefit of Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A PALPABLE HIT! IMMENSE AUDIENCES. Production of J. McCLOSKEY'S new drama entitled THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. | EVERY EVENING AT 8. EVERYTHING NEW! MR. J. M. WARD will appear, SUPPORTED BY A FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES. MONMOUTH PARK. $23,900. FIVE DAYS. THREE RACES EACH DAY. ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TUESDAY, 4TH JULY. WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY. THURSDAY, 6TH JULY. FRIDAY, 7TH JULY. SATURDAY, 8TH JULY. TUESDAY, AUG. 1, AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS.

FIRST DAY. JULY THE FOURTH.

FIRST RACE—The Grand National Steeple-chase. For all ages. About three miles. $2,000.

SECOND RACE—Trial Purse. For all ages. Dash of one mile. $600.

THIRD RACE—The Jersey Derby Stakes, $3,000. One and a half miles. Thirty-one entries.

SECOND DAY. WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

FIRST RACE—The Hopeful Stakes, $1,400. For two-year-old Colts and Fillies. Half a mile. Eighteen entries.

SECOND RACE—Purse $700. Mile Heats. For all ages.

THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Cup, $2,250. For all ages. Two miles and a half. Fifteen entries.

THIRD DAY. THURSDAY, JULY 6.

FIRST RACE—Selling Race. Purse $600. For all ages. One and a quarter miles.

SECOND RACE—The Monmouth Oaks Stakes, $2,300. For three year old Fillies. One mile and a half. Twenty-four entries.

THIRD RACE—The Long Branch Stakes, $1,700. For all ages. Two miles. Fourteen entries.

FOURTH DAY. FRIDAY, JULY 7.

FIRST RACE—The July Stakes, $1,150. Three-quarters of a mile. Thirteen entries.

SECOND RACE—The American Club Purse, $2,000. For all ages. Mile heats. Best three in five.

THIRD RACE—The Tweed Purse, $1,000. For beaten horses, all ages. One and a half miles.

FIFTH DAY. SATURDAY, JULY 8.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, $800. Two miles; eight hurdles.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000. For all ages. Dash of three miles.

THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Sequel Stakes, $2,350. Two miles. Twenty-seven entries.

Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter-stretch and Grand Stand, During the Meeting, $12; or for one day, $3.

Entrance to Field, $1; to the Grand Stand, $1 extra. Pools will be sold every evening at the West End Hotel, and on the Course every day during the races by UNDERWOOD & McGOWAN.

The floating palaces, *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt*, capable of carrying thousands, will leave Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-street, at stated hours, as advertised. Passengers will reach the Course in two hours.

The accommodations going to the Course, while there, and returning, will be unequaled.

The *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt* will sell excursion tickets for round trip, (including admission to races,) for $2.50.

WM. R. RAYNOR, Secretary, Long Branch.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st. each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st. 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 4th	6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th	4:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th	7:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th	4:30 P. M.	Thursday, 6th	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 7th	7:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th	11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 8th	12:30 P. M.
Sunday, 9th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 9th	1:30 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, July 1	2:00 P. M.	Monday, July 3	2:00 P. M.
Wed., July 5	8:00 A. M.	Wed., July 5	3:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 6	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, July 6	3:00 P. M.
Friday, July 7	12:00 M.	Friday, July 7	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 8	1:00 P. M.	Monday, July 10	8:00 A. M.
Monday, July 10	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, July 11	9:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 19, steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leaves Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 7:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE will leave daily, from Franklin-st. Pier No. 35 North River, at 9 A. M., and Fulton-Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½ A. M. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, same landings, at 2:30 P. M. [illegible]

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st., at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 3:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DELMONICO'S. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT. | Every night this week for the last times the new local comedy, DELMONICO'S; OR LARKS UP THE HUDSON, with Miss Davenport, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis, W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, Parkes, and De Vere in the cast.

Next week, a new original American comedy entitled AN ANGEL, and the famous old Olympic mock rehearsal entitled THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN, with a powerful cast, and appropriate scenery, produced expressly for the closing nights of the season.

MONDAY, July 10—Benefit of Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS, EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, IN THE GREAT IRISH-AMERICAN DRAMA UNDER TWO FLAGS, OR, TRODDEN DOWN. SPECIAL MATINEE, TUESDAY, July 4, UNDER TWO FLAGS. MATINEE SATURDAY, July 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Second week and triumphant success of Boucicault's Irish drama of COLLEEN BAWN. JOHN COLLINS as MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs, CRUISKEEN LAWN and WIDOW MACHREE, CHARLES WHEATLEIGH (his original part) as DANNY MAN. Miss EMMA HOWSON, with songs, as EILY O'CONNOR. FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN COLLINS.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING, THE PRODIGAL SON,

Now on exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS. THEODORE THOMAS And his unrivaled Orchestra, THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—Take notice—JULLIEN'S BENEFIT next SATURDAY, July 8. The great Concert of the season.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Health, comfort and recreation.

SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING, GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion..........$1

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND EXCURSION from New-York, Albany and Troy to Montreal via Troy and Albany steamers, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers, under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, N. Y., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, 1871, inclusive. Tickets from Troy, Albany and New-York to Montreal and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning and evening trains. New-York to Montreal only $15 50; Albany to Montreal only $12 25; Troy to Montreal only $12 00. About half the usual fare. Tickets may be had at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Ticket Offices at Albany, Troy, Cohoes, the Troy Steamer Offices, and of M. VAINE, General Agent, No. 380 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 317 cases fresh Valencia Oranges. 50 cases fresh Palermo Lemons.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. —, East River: 3,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, cargo C. F. [illegible], from Messina.

Immediately after, on Pier No. 11, East River: 633 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges. 4,881 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, cargo [illegible], from Palermo.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Wm. Summerfield, Washington-av., near 11th-st., Tremont, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, rose-wood chairs, mirror-back, pier glasses, centre table, marble top, parlor organ, (Mason & Hamlin, makers,) black-walnut extension table, secretary and book-case, three oil paintings, Brussels carpets; also, wagon, sleigh, harness, &c. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John E. Devlin, Esq., special administrator of James B. Taylor, deceased: 250 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, $100 each.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.

CHARLES H. DABNEY, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JAMES J. GOODWIN, GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. H. WRIGHT, } Residing in Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOS. W. DREXEL, J. N. ROBINSON, } Residing in New-York.

PARIS, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe.

DREXEL & CO. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. JOHN H. HARJES. EUGENE WINTHROP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of Mr. GEORGE FRITZ. OSCAR STRASBURGER and GEORGE F. PFEIFFER will sign in liquidation.

OSCAR STRASBURGER, GEORGE FRITZ, GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

The undersigned have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm name of STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER, and will continue the import business of German, French and English toys, fancy goods, &c., &c., AT NO. 394 BROADWAY, as heretofore conducted by the old firm.

OSCAR STRASBURGER, GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE FIRM OF DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will remain with Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, who will attend to the settlement of the business.

FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL, JOSEPH W. DREXEL, ROBERT WINTHROP, J. NORRIS ROBINSON, J. HOOD WRIGHT.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

I have this day associated with me my brother, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS WINTHROP, and will continue under the firm name of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. the domestic branch of the banking and brokerage business lately conducted by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the manufacturing and sale of sewing-machines and improvements therein, and other inventions, under the name and firm of STICKLER, ELLIOTT & WILSON, their place of business to be at No. 1 College-place, in the City of New-York.

JOSEPH W. STICKLER, THEODORE C. ELLIOTT, WILLIAM H. WILSON.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

NO. 64 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN. The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN. HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of THOMAS & REILLY, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business at No. 11 Broad-st. RONALD THOMAS, F. A. REILLY.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

MR. THEODORE TIMPSON RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, JAS. F. WHITE and BRYCE GRAY, under same firm name. JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO. T. B. MUSGRAVE, S. B. MUSGRAVE, J. G. MUSGRAVE.

JULY 1, 1871.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, NO. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

A Brilliant Display of Racing at Long Branch.

Unavoidable Postponement of the Cape May Regatta.

The Atlantic Yacht Races Yesterday—Fine Boat Races at Boston—The Prospect Park Races.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Brilliant Opening Day at Monmouth Park—Exciting Steeple-Chase Won by Oysterman—Horses and Riders Injured—Purses Won by Susan and Romance.

Down at Long Branch the glorious Fourth was commemorated in a manner which utterly astonished the staid Jerseymen. The demonstration took that venerable and respectable personage, commonly known as "the oldest inhabitant," by surprise. He came down to Monmouth Park, and when his spectacles took in the landscape, alive with at least 25,000 human beings, he rolled his quid from the left to the right side of his mouth, and, slapping his son JOHN on the shoulder, exclaimed, "Lordy massy, did yer ever see sich things afore?" JOHN looked around with an expression half wonder and half confusion in his eyes, and, punching the old man under the ribs, said, "Pap, it beats anything I ever seen all my born days."

It was the opening day of the July Meeting. Many of the best horses had been entered for the prizes, and the contest promised much in the way of excitement and sensational episode. Long before the first race came off, the Grand Stand was literally crowded. There was no dust in acknowledgement of which fact, each visitor presented and adopted in his heart a sincere vote of thanks, and most complaicently took his seat, and waited for the appearance of the horses, which, when they did appear, were certainly "things of beauty," even if it were not possible for them to be "joys forever." At the time when the inaugural race began the scene presented was one of almost unexampled impressiveness. The sky above was one of the brightest that had ever folded Long Branch in its azure embrace. Up from the sea came a fresh but not aggressive breeze laden, with the aroma of seaweed and ocean sedge, and the multitudinous assemblage in and about the park inhaled the pleasant offering, and tendered thanks to the kind-hearted clerk of Jersey for making the day so exceptionally enjoyable.

Statisticians, of the first class, would have bothered their mathematical brains in their endeavors to show, by the simplest rules of arithmetic, how so many people from New-York succeed in reaching the Park. There were three trains which came rolling down on the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey. Each of these locomotive-drawn procession of cars was crammed almost to suffocation, and the passengers were exceedingly rejoiced when they found themselves leaping from the vehicles, and entering the borders of Monmouth Park. Once in the inclosure they considered themselves "all right," safe from the unpleasant possibilities of having their pockets picked on the cars, and secure against any further delay in reaching the scene of the day's enjoyment.

Among those present were many who have grown gray in the pursuit of the sports of the turf. One of these, who is a veteran of long standing and a veterinary professor of high repute, said to the writer, "It is splendid! I don't remember ever seeing anything to surpass it." At this point he was interrupted, but in a moment he drew his cigar from his lips and said, "This takes the shine off of anything I ever saw in this country. Just look at the people! was there ever anything like it?" While this experienced professor was engaged in giving expression to his views on the exhilarating subject under consideration, the races began, and from that moment until the close of the Jersey Derby, which concluded the day's display, the excitement was decidedly invigorating. Mingling with the pleasures of the opening were several incidents which were tragic in their nature. Several jockeys who figured in the steeple-chase were thrown, and the horse Duffy, which had come all the way from Canada, was seriously injured by colliding with a fence which the animal attempted to scale.

After the races were over there was a general rush for the cars. The vehicles were soon filled and the return to the steam-boat landing at once began. If the cars on their trip to the Park were crowded they were now literally jammed. To the surprise of almost everybody a number of pickpockets had gained access to the train, and they began their work without delay. They succeeded in "lifting" a number of watches, and threatened to put "roofs" on the heads of several gentlemen who detected them in the business. Beyond this, however, the occasion was in every way enjoyable, and the opening day of Monmouth Park was generally voted a success.

THE RACING.

The day's sport was in the main satisfactory. The steeple-chase which opened the racing was very exciting, three riders being thrown and barely escaping with their lives. *Oysterman* of course won, his usual good luck following him, but *Duffy* did the best leaping and running, and Mr. BANNATYNE, until the fall of his horse at the last hurdle, was looked upon as a sure winner.

The Trial Purse brought out fifteen starters, and the sight was a stirring and beautiful one as the horses assembled in front of the stand. *Ortolan* was a decided favorite, but H. P. MCGRATH's bay filly *Susan Ann* took the lead at the start and won the purse in gallant style. The time—1:52¾—was due to the bad condition of the track. The Jersey Derby, the last race, lost much of its interest from the fact that *Stockwood* did not start; *Monarchist* and *Wanderer* ranked next in the betting, but in the race the favorite had it all his own way. *Monarchist* got near him at the head of the stretch, but only succeeded in winning a creditable position. The time—2:52¼—was poor, but the track must be blamed for it.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The first event of the day was the grand national steeple-chase, for all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting course; welter weights; purse $1,000; first horse, $700; second horse, $200; third horse, $100. Eight jumpers were entered, but *General Tweed* and *Alma* did not appear, the starters being as follows: D. MCDANIEL's b. h. *Oysterman, Jr.*, GAFFNEY & TULLY's b. g. *Vesuvius*, JOS. DONOHUE's ch. h. *Tammany*, A. TAYLOR's br. h. *R. B. Connolly*, D. MCDANIEL's b. h. *Julius*, and DUGALD J. BANNATYNE's Canadian horse *Duffy*. BANNATYNE's other horse, *Alma*, broke his leg on Monday, which was regretted by all turfmen, new horses being very welcome on our race-courses. The start was at the tap of the drum, and the horses slowly got away, running in the field to the south. The first leap was over a mud wall at the extreme south end of the field, and it was cleared handsomely by *Oysterman* leading and *Duffy* second. *Vesuvius* stumbled, and *Tammany*, *Julius*, and *Connolly* brought up the rear. At a rail-fence near the quarter-pole there was no change, all the horses taking the leap well, but the pace was so slow that every one was disappointed. Near the stables, *Vesuvius* showed more speed, and got to the front, while *Duffy* passed the favorite and took second place. Dashing down the hill, they were soon out of sight, and on coming into view *Vesuvius* was still leading a length, with *Tammany* in second place and *Duffy* third. Out of sight once more they flew, and as they reappeared once more *Duffy* was again second, and *Tammany* third. A fence here was nicely taken by all except *Julius*, who threw his rider and galloped off alone. The two mud walls in the north field were next handsomely taken, the contest being close between *Vesuvius*, *Duffy*, and *Tammany*, in the order named. All then came up at a fair rate of speed for the water-leap, *Vesuvius* taking it handsomely in the lead. *Duffy* and *Tammany* got well over, too, but *Oysterman* lost his balance, went on his nose, nearly, and spread himself badly. The second mile was begun in the same order, and the wall and fence in the fourth field were well taken by every horse. *Oysterman*, on the backstretch, began closing up, and as they went out of sight was but a length away from *Vesuvius*. At the second jump past the stables, the rider on *Vesuvius* pitched headlong from the horse, and the favorite took up the lead, running at an increased pace. Coming into view at the half-mile pole and running around the north end of the field, *Oysterman* was leading, but *Duffy* was after him at a hot pace, two lengths away, while *Connolly* was third and *Tammany* fourth. At the second mud wall, *Tammany* struck the top with his feet, pitched forward, and rolled on his rider. The foot of the latter caught in the stirrup, and the horse started off, dragging him on the ground. A cry of horror arose from the spectators, for there was danger that the man's head would be kicked off; but three or four jockeys and trainers who were in the field closed around the horse, caught him, and rescued the unhappy jockey from his perilous position. The attention of all was then called to the racers again as they came to the water-leap for the second time. *Duffy* was now leading two lengths, and took the jump handsomely. *Oysterman*, in second place, made a better leap than before, while *Connolly* cleared the ditch handsomely, and showed himself still a dangerous competitor. Coming to the wall in the scrub field, they were all together, and they took the leap then, and over the fence beyond in grand style. On the backstretch and down the hill behind the stables, *Duffy* still maintained his lead, although the favorite was making desperate efforts to close up. Around the upper turn on the back, and past the three-quarter pole, the pace was desperate, and the contest most exciting. As they came to the last leap *Duffy* was leading a good two lengths and had the race well in hand, but ALLOWAY rode too near the fence, and when his horse rose for the last leap he struck his shoulder against the fence, lost his balance and fell over into the field, breaking the fence down and severely cutting himself. It seemed a wonder how either horse or rider could escape severe if not fatal injuries, and shouts of "He's killed, ALLOWAY's killed," were heard on all sides. The expert rider, however, was uninjured, and was on his feet in an instant. The horse, blood streaming from his breast, was brought on the track again, and soon taken to his stable. *Oysterman* of course won the race, coming in twenty lengths ahead of *Connolly*. The latter ran unexpectedly well, and SUTLIFFE thought he could have beaten *Oysterman* with him had he not cut the tendons of one of his legs in jumping a fence in the last mile. *Tammany* recovered from his tumble, GAFFNEY jumped on him again, and amid cheers completed the mile, and came in the winner of third money. None of the jockeys were seriously hurt, and none of the horses, except *Duffy*. His breast is badly cut, and many predict that he will die from injuries received. The time was slow—8:09.

TRIAL PURSE.

The second race was the Trial Purse of $600, for all ages, dash of one mile; first horse $400, second horse $150, third horse $50. The entries were fifteen in number, and all started, as follows: JOHN COFFEE's ch. h. *Judge Durell*, D. MCCOON's b. m. *Alburia*, JOHN GRIFFIN's ch. h. *Aldebrand*, R. W. CAMERON's b. f. *Mignonette*, H. P. MCGRATH's b. f. *Susan Ann*, GAFFNEY & TULLY's gr. h. *Dennis Burns*, F. MORRIS' gr. m. *Felicity*, B. G. THOMAS' b. f. *Aureola*, CARROLL & COAR's br. h. *Ortolan*, AUG. BELMONT's ch. f. *Nellie James*, JOHN BOUGHRAM's two *Bulletin* colts, D. J. CROUSE's b. f. *Romance*, W. R. BABCOCK's ch. h. *The Doctor*, and Gov. BOWIE's b. f. *Belle Meade*.

The start was a standing one, and an excellent one. At the tap of the drum, *Susan Ann* was first away, with *Ortolan*, *Aureola*, *Nellie James* and *Belle Meade* all in a bunch on her flank. On the turn *Susan* drew away a length, while *Nellie James* came up into second place, and made excellent running, with *Felicity* lapping her. On the backstretch *Susan* was still cutting out the running, two lengths in the lead; BOUGHRAM's chestnut was second, *Felicity* third, and *Nellie James*, finding the mud too heavy, had fallen back to fourth place. *Ortolan*, the favorite, was running indifferently well in the middle of the lot. There was no change to the half-mile pole, but on the turn there was a general closing up, and CROUSE's filly made a most determined rush for the front. Passing one after the other, she, at the head of the stretch, was leading all but *Susan*. The latter would not consent to any go-by, and coming down in front of the stand at a slashing pace, won the race by five lengths. *Romance* was second, a length ahead of *Felicity*, the latter leading BOUGHRAM's chestnut by a neck. *Ortolan* was fifth, *Judge Durell* sixth, and *Nellie James* seventh. *Felicity* and *Nellie* both had speed enough to have won, had the track been in good order, but in the mud they stood but little chance. The time of the race was 1:52¾, showing conclusively the bad state of the track.

THE JERSEY DERBY.

The third race was the Jersey Derby Stakes, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year-old colts and fillies, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes, one and a half miles. The entries were thirty-one in number, but the starters only nine, as follows: D. SWIGERT's b. c. *Wanderer*, RUFUS P. WHITE's s. c. *Collodia*; M. H. SANFORD's b. c. *Monarchist*; D. J. CROUSE's horse by *Revolver*; C. C. & R. H. PARKS' b. c. *Nathan Oaks*; D. MCDANIEL's two horses, *Harry Bassett* and *Idaho*; J. W. WELDON's br. c. *Astronomer*, and JOHN O'DONNELL's *Asteroid* colt.

The race was the least exciting of the day, in fact amounted to little more than a trial spin for *Harry Bassett*. He led at the start, was a clear two lengths in advance in front of the stand, and opened a wide gap going around the south turn. On the backstretch, *Monarchist* passed *Idaho* and *Astronomer*, and took second place. *Bassett* being pulled lost much of his lead, and was but two lengths ahead of the Sanford colt at the three-quarter pole. Here he was given his head again, and soon drew out, opening the gap again. At the stand they came in the following order: *Bassett* first, winner by fifteen lengths; *Monarchist* second, six lengths from *Idaho*; *Wanderer* fourth, *Nathan Oaks* fifth, *Astronomer* sixth, *Asteroid* seventh, and CROUSE's gelding last. The time was slow—2:52¼.

The following is a summary of the day's sport:

MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION, July meeting, 1871. Monmouth Park Course, First Day, July 4, 1871.—FIRST RACE.—The Grand National Steeple-chase for all ages; about three-miles over a fair hunting course, welter weights; purse $1,000; first horse to receive $700, second horse $200, third horse $100.

D. McDaniel's b. h. Oysterman, Jr., aged, by Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 158 pounds. Welch.... 1
A. Taylor's br. h. R. B. Connolly, aged, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 156 pounds. Sutliff.... 2
J. Donohue's ch. g. Tammany, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis, 145 pounds. Gaffney.... 3
D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, aged, by Lexington, dam Julia, 158 pounds. Mike.... 0
Dugald J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, 5 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Ohio, 151 pounds. Alloway.... 0
Gaffney & Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 4 years, by Vandyke, dam Lizzie Berry, 145 pounds. Mitchell.... 0
J. Griffin's ch. g. General Tweed, 4 years, by Censor, dam Mary Biddle.... dr.
Dugald J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Alma, aged, by Tar River, dam unknown.... dr.
Time—8:09.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—Trial purse, $600, for all ages, dash of one mile; first horse, $400; second horse, $150; third horse, $50.

H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Roxana, 105 pounds. Swin.... 1
D. J. Crouse's b. f. Romance, 3 years, by Revolver, dam by Ringold, 87 pounds. Lakelin.... 2
F. Morris's gr. m. Felicity, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Fidelity, 105 pounds. Hennessey.... 3
John Coffee's ch. h. Judge Durell, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Laura, 108 pounds.... 0
D. McCoon's b. m. Alburia, 4 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, 115 pounds.... 0
J. Griffith's ch. g. Aldebrand, aged, by Commodore, dam Nanny Lewis, 115 pounds.... 0
R. W. Cammeron's b. f. Mignonette, 3 years, by The Marshall, dam Ellen Bateman, 87 pounds.... 0
Gaffney's gr. h. Dennis Burns, 4 years, by Lightning, dam Lorette, 108 pounds.... 0
B. G. Thomas' b. f. Aureola, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Dixie, 87 pounds.... 0
Carroll's br. h. Ortolan, 4 years, by Donerail, dam Canary Bird, 108 pounds.... 0
A. Belmont's ch. f. Nellie James, 4 years, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champ, 105 pounds.... 0
J. Boughrum's b. c. ——, 3 years, by Bulletin, dam by Leviathan, 90 pounds.... 0
J. Boughrum's ch. c. ——, 3 years, by Bulletin, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 90 pounds.... 0
W. R. Babcock's ch. g. The Doctor, 4 years, by Second Albion, dam by O'Meara, 105 pounds.... 0
Gov. Bowie's b. f. Belle Meade, 3 years, by Jack Malone, dam Sally Woodward, 87 pounds.... 0
Time, 1:52¾.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—The Jersey Derby Stakes; value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50, play or pay, for three-year-old colts and fillies; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; dash one and a half miles. Closed with 31 entries. Net value of stakes, $3,050.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Harry Bassett, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird, 110 pounds. Brook.... 1
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, by Lexington, dam Mildred, 110 pounds. Hayward.... 2
D. McDaniel's b. c. Idaho, by Kentucky, dam Varina, 110 pounds. Hennessey.... 3
D. Swigert's b. c. Wanderer, by Lexington, dam Coral, 110 pounds.... 0
R. P. White's s. c. Collodia, by imp. Australian, dam Charlotte Buford, 110 pounds.... 0
D. J. Crouse's b. g. ——, by Revolver, dam Gentle Annie, 107 pounds.... 0
C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. c. Nathan Oaks, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 110 pounds.... 0
J. W. Weldon's br. c. Astronomer, by Asteroid, dam by imp. Sovereign, 110 pounds.... 0
J. O'Donnell's br. c. ——, by Asteroid, dam Lavender, 110 pounds.... 0
Time—2:52¼.

Pools were sold on the various races at the following rates:

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

Oysterman / Julius	$720	$1,075	$825	$600
Tammany	180	250	115	150
Duffy	80	100	50	65
R. B. Connolly	55	75	30	50
Vesuvius	35	50	25	25

MILE DASH.

Ortolan	$425	$500	$610
Susan Ann	160	215	265
Felicity	150	190	225
Judge Durell	100	125	150
Nellie James	75	100	125
Field	125	155	150

JERSEY DERBY.

Wanderer	$625	$675	$600
Monarchist	310	350	350
Field	115	100	125

Trotting at Prospect Park—Harry Harley the Winner in the Great Match for $10,000.

At the track of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association, about 1,000 or 1,200 admirers of trotting assembled, yesterday, to witness the great $10,000 match between the bay gelding *Harry Harley*, and the bay mare *Mary*. Both were in fine condition, and as they had both trotted down in the twenties, a fast and exciting trot was expected. The managers of the affair provided a fine band of music to amuse their patrons previous to the trot and between the heats, while the pool-sellers were kept busy in selling pools, in which *Harley* was decidedly the favorite, selling at $100 to $80.

Soon after 3 o'clock the horses were rung up, and after taking their preliminary warming, both came down the track for the word, with the mare on the inside. After scoring two or three times, they got the word, with the mare a trifle in advance, which, however, did not benefit her much, for *Harley* passed her before getting to the quarter, which was done in 37 seconds; at the half he led her in two lengths in 1:14; at the three-quarters he still had the advantage in the lead. After a fine contest up the stretch, *Harley* made a skip, and the mare closed right up on him, but he quickly settled down, and took the heat by half a length, in 2:28.

In the second heat the gelding took the lead at the start, going to the quarter in 38¾, the half in 1:15, the mare, who now had MCLAUGHLIN to drive her, pushing him all the way round, but at no time was she able to pass him, *Harley* getting the heat by a length in 2:30. The third heat was a repetition of the second, only that the mare rapidly tired out in coming up the home-stretch, so that *Harley* only walked under the string in 2:32, having made the first quarter in 37½, the half in 1:13½. The following is the summary:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION—COURSE, Brooklyn, Long Island, July 4, 1871. Match $10,000; mile heats; best three in five to harness; good day and track.

Budd Doble's b. g. Harry Harley.... 1 1 1
M. Goodwin's b. m. Mary.... 2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:14	2:28
Second heat	38¾	1:15	2:30
Third heat	37½	1:13½	2:32

THE CAPE MAY YACHT RACE.

Unavoidable Postponement of the Regatta—Thick Weather—The Ball at the Stockton House a Success.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 4.—The race has been postponed until to-morrow at 9 o'clock, on account of thick weather. The village is crowded with people, more than the hotels can hold. The regatta ball at the Stockton House was a decided success, and attended by nearly 1,000 people. Cape May is in a greater state of excitement than it ever was before. Some 20,000 people came down yesterday. The bay is full of shipping. Hotels so packed that 100 guests slept in the parlors of the Stockton House.

From the Associated Press.

CAPE ISLAND, July 4.—Much to the disappointment of the tens of thousands assembled here to witness the grand ocean yacht race between the finest specimens of nautical science the yatching world have seen, the race has been postponed until Wednesday, the 5th inst., owing to that frequent disturber of sea-side festivities, a fog, which overhung the waters and suggested to the experienced pilots the necessity of the race being deferred until it could take place with satisfaction to all.

The day broke pleasantly, but the breeze was from the eastward, and in the early morning the masses of vapor hung so low and rolled in such volumes from the ocean, that the outer breakers could not be seen from the shore. Yet not the least suspicion entered the minds of the landsmen but what the curtain would lift and present a favorable day for the occasion, so the arrangements for the event were systematically made. A hundred places of view were occupied by throngs of people. Appropriate costumes were counted by hundreds, and many ladies in coquettish attire encouraged by their presence these nautical sports. Excursionists poured into Cape May from every direction, in addition to the twenty car-loads of last night and forty this morning; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington dividing the honors in the matter of numbers.

The steam-boats were laden with spectators, of both sexes long before the hour appointed for the yachts to start. The starting-point was alive with all sorts of steam and sailing craft, crowded with people. From this great concourse there arose the hum of expectation, while occasionally the burst of cheers mingled with the music that came rippling over the waters. The sun shone with great intensity, but the fog-bank continued, although lifting at times, just by way of teasing the uninitiated, and then would again roll in upon the fleet, and if philosophy is ever of any avail in an emergency, it must have been profitably brought out by every yachtman and every spectator here this morning. The prospect of the grand regatta slipping away in a tranquility of calm and vapor seemed such a calamity that at an early hour the Regatta Committee were at the steam-boat landing, abreast of which the yachts were at anchor, and hurriedly departed to the flag yacht *Dauntless*, where earnest consultation was held with the old pilots of Cape Island, who had there been brought together at Chairman BULLITT's request. The conference terminated at 10½ o'clock, and a quarter of an hour afterward the fleet were notified by a signal from the *Dauntless* that the race was postponed until the 5th.

This decision was received with satisfaction by the majority, as each and all desired the regatta to be a triumph and not a fizzle. The Regatta Committee, as soon as the postponement had been decided upon, departed to their steam-boat, the *Pinta*, which had made arrangements to honor the day and occasion with a national salute at noon. She steamed among the fleet of yachts, and firing a salute of twenty-one guns, struck up "Hail Columbia," amid the choruses of steam whistles and huzzas of jolly sea-dogs. The salute from the *Pinta* was at once repeated from on board the flag-yacht *Dauntless*, when the crowds on shore dispersed and sought their hotels. The arrangements of the Regatta Committee are very complete, and it looks as if the race would prove a magnificent and gigantic yachting triumph.

THE BOSTON REGATTA.

A Fog Prevents the City Point Race—Success of the Charles River Boat Races.

BOSTON, Mass., July 4.—Great interest was manifested here today in the sailing regatta from City Point. Seventy boats, of all classes, appeared, many of them of much note in Eastern waters. But the dense fog that prevailed all day prevented them from starting. The rowing regatta on the Charles River Course came off in a successful manner. The first race was for four-oared working boats, rowed on the gunwale; distance two miles; eight entries. The *John W. Fraser* won the first prize of $100 in 14 minutes 15 seconds; the *Stranger* was second. In the second race, for single scull wherries, first prize $100, second, $50, there were five entries: *T. C. Butler* came in first, in 15 minutes 53½ seconds, and *Thomas Doyle, Jr.*, second in 15 minutes 57½ seconds. For the third race, two miles, first prize $100; second, $50; three entries. The *P. S. Gilmore* came in first, in 12:17, and the *Two Georges* second. For the fourth race, double scull, distance two miles, same prizes as in the other races; six entries, the *M. T. Well* came in first, in 20:29, and *George McDonald* second. The fifth and last race, four-oared boats, with outriggers, distance three miles, was contested by three crews. The *Charles E. Peverelley* won the first prize, $200, in 21:56½, and the *Chance* the second, $100, in 22:07. A balloon ascent was made from the Common, by Prof. GEORGE A. ROGERS, accompanied by C. W. EMERSON, of the Boston *Herald*, F. W. WHITEMAN, of Cambridge, and EZRA ALLEN, of Providence. The balloon took a southwardly course, and was enveloped in fog in a minute after cutting the rope. A grand display of fireworks on the Common closed the entertainments of the day. The weather was cool and fair, but cloudy.

The Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

Glen Cove, Long Island, presented an animated appearance yesterday, thousands having proceeded from New-York to witness the celebration of the Fourth of July by the Atlantic Yacht Club. A dozen yachts of the Atlantic Yacht Club had arrived there the previous evening, in compliance with the orders issued by Commodore PEET, among which were the schooners *Mystic*, owned by Mr. CREAMER; the sloop *Nimbus*, Commodore PEET; the sloop *Peerless*, Vice-Commodore MAXWELL; the sloop *Olive*, Mr. THAYER; the sloop *Qui Vive*, Mr. CHAPHAM; the *Vixen*, Mr. LUDLOW LEXINGTON; the *Josephine*, the *Ida*, and several other yachts. Among those belonging to other clubs present was the well-known schooner *Fleetwing*, of the New-York Yacht Club, and the sloop *Recreation*, owned by Rev. Mr. KNAPP, of Greenport, Long Island. In consequence of the severity of the weather on Monday, the yachts did not reach Glen Cove until a late hour that evening, which prevented the display of fire-works from being so extensive as was contemplated. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the yachts hoisted their colors, which were saluted by a discharge of thirty-seven guns from the miniature cannon on each yacht. A Committee on Reception was appointed, and at 10 o'clock A. M. the owners of each yacht reported aboard the *Nimbus*. Entries were called for the race between the yachts of the third class, and the *Nimbus*, the *Ida* and the *Josephine* were the only ones which were entered. The Committee immediately instructed the owners of the three yachts to get them into line, and gave directions to proceed to the buoy at Shippan Point, Conn., and from thence back to Glen Cove, passing two stake-boats anchored off the steam-boat dock, making a distance of twenty-eight miles there and back. At this point the steam-boat *Arrowsmith* arrived from New-York, loaded with excursionists, among whom were a number of the friends of the Club, who were immediately conveyed to one or other of the yachts. At 12 o'clock the first gun for the contestants to get ready was fired, and in five minutes after the starting gun boomed out its orders to start. In a few seconds the yachts had their anchors up and started for the race, the *Nimbus* leading. The wind being from the North-north east, with the tide in the last of the flood, compelled the yachts to stand out well in the Sound before they commenced to beat up for Shippan Point. At the start all the yachts in the harbor, with the exception of the *Fleetwing*, weighed anchor and stood out to accompany the contestants. About 1 o'clock the wind shifted to the south-east, making it almost a fair wind for the yachts to run over, and clearing off at once the heavy fog that was hanging over the Sound. With the change of the tide the wind fell considerably, and at 4 P. M., when the steam-boat *Arrowsmith* left Glen Cove, the yachts had not returned, the only one in sight being the schooner *Mystic*, closely followed by a yacht that looked very like the *Peerless*. The remainder were well out in the Sound. The winning yacht on its arrival was to be saluted by all the yachts accompanying. The Rear-Commodore had command of the fleet during the regatta. Preparations were made for a magnificent display of fire-works from all the yachts. Several yachts from New-York and other places arrived at Glen Cove during the day—Mr. LORILLARD's steam-yacht *Emily* was among the number. After laying for a short time, she weighed anchor and started back with great speed for her owner's residence below Fort Schuyler. The numerous excursionists who visited Glen Cove were well pleased with their visit, having enjoyed a pleasant day in boating, bathing and other amusements.

The Dundee Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Dundee Boat Club took place yesterday on the lake of the same name near Paterson. The spectators were numerous and enjoyed the sport with the utmost hilarity. The first race was a single scull over a course one mile and return. Four started: JACKSON, of the *Argonauters*, of Bayonne; WILLIAM, of the Passaic, of Newark, and BECKWITH and LOW, of the Dundees, of Paterson. After an exciting contest, the race was won by LOW in 17:31. The Dundee boys had no competitors for the other races, so that they had all the sport to themselves. The prize won by LOW was a massive gold badge appropriately inscribed. In the evening, the members of the Dundee Club entertained their guests at the Franklin House.

Base-Ball—Mutual vs. Eckford.

One of the most remarkable games on record was that played yesterday between the famous Mutual nine and Eckfords, in which the would-be champions were defeated by a score of 7 to 0. That any runs were made in the game was due to the muffing of the Mutuals, who seem to have suddenly become the weakest among the weak. MILLS, their regular catcher, was compelled to go into the field during the first inning, in consequence of his hands being so sore that he could not catch. FERGUSON going behind the bat, where he did good service. The victory of the Eckfords is mainly due to the inability of the Mutuals to bat MARTIN's pitching. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.
Allison, 1st b.	2	2	4	0	Pearce, s. s.	0	0	1	0
Martin, p.	2	2	1	0	Smith, 3d b.	1	1	1	2
Nelson, 3d b.	3	3	1	2	Start, 1st b.	0	0	4	1
Gedney, l. f.	1	1	2	0	Hatfield, l. f.	1	1	2	1
Swandell, 2d b.	0	0	4	2	Ferguson, c.	0	0	10	2
Hicks, c.	0	0	4	0	Mills, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Chapman, r. f.	0	0	3	0	Eggler, c. f.	0	0	4	0
Holdsworth, s.s.	2	2	5	0	Wolters, p.	0	0	0	0
Shelly, c. f.	0	0	3	0	Higham, 2d b.	1	1	3	1
Total	10	10	27	4	Total	3	3	27	8

RUNS SCORED FOR EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—7
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. R. LUSH, of the Union Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

WEST POINT.

Celebration of the Fourth—A Treat to the Cadets—Exercises and Salutes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N.-Y., Tuesday, July 4, 1871.

The ninety-fifth anniversary of our national independence was observed here today with becoming ceremonies. At guard mounting this morning the Cadet Corps were notified of the day's programme. First was the venerable Federal salute, fired by the Second Class, from Battery Knox. Next, and perhaps the best appreciated, was an extra bill of fare at dinner, in the Mess Hall, which included choice poultry, with a dessert of fruit. I do not intend to hint that the bell-button lads in gray do not receive fair treatment in the matter of their food. Although plain, it is always excellent, and the great holiday only suggested a little extraordinary addition of dishes. At 5 o'clock this afternoon there was a full-dress parade on the Plains, which included several new and beautiful evolutions of Gen. UPTON's system. At sunset the same salute was fired from Battery Ringgold by the Third Class. The supper in the Mess Hall was also an unusually choice affair. Berries, flowers, &c., made an elegant spread, which the soldier lads knew well how to appreciate, because the flowers were, in part, supplied by the "fair Lillia's," in clouds of dimity and silk, some of whom hovered at the threshold, and added fuel to the flame of excitement by shy glances, as full of meaning as mischievous lasses can make. In the evening the regular hop took place, at which patriotism, flirtation, and the tender passions ruled the hour. At COZZENS' Hotel the guests had a feast of flowers all day, and the tables were all gaily decorated. This is a feature adopted on extra occasions by the steward, who evidently has not only the taste to please the palates, but to gratify the other senses of his guests. All the private and public carriages have been on the road today. The Academy grounds, as usual, are the principal attraction. PEARL.

New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

This distinguished society held its annual meeting yesterday in the Historical Society's building, No. 67 University-place. Owing to the illness of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, the President of the Society, the chair was taken by Mr. WILLIAM L. POPHAM. The Secretary, Mr. WM. IRVING GRAHAM, was also indisposed, and his place was filled by Rev. MARINUS WILLETT. Mr. ROBERT L. TILLOTSON was elected a member of the Society, as successor to his father, the late DR. THOMAS TILLOTSON. The Treasurer read his report, from which it appeared that there was a balance of $2,000 in hand. Meetings were appointed for the 25th of November (Evacuation Day) and the 22d of February, (WASHINGTON's birthday.)

A few happy and appropriate remarks were made by Gen. COCHRANE in favor of these meetings. The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D.; Vice-President, William S. Popham; Secretary, Wm. Irving Graham; Treasurer, Henry H. Ward; Assistant Treasurer, John Torrey, M. D., LL.D.; Chaplain, Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D.; Standing Committee—Pierre Van Cortland, William Stuart, Wickham Hoffman, Wm. H. Crosby, S. C. Ellis, M. D.; Rev. Marinus Willett, John W. Greaton, Alex. Hamilton, Jr. Delegates to the General Society—Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D.; Wm. S. Popham, Wm. Irving Graham, Henry H. Ward, Rev. Marinus Willett.

The members present then adjourned to Delmonico's and partook of luncheon, when appropriate toasts were drank and responded to.

Another Probable Homicide.

At an early hour Monday morning an affray occurred at No. 50 Grand-street, during which MICHAEL C. SHAY and WM. QUINN kicked and beat JOHN C. MCFADDEN so severely that he was taken to his home, No. 272 Munroe-street, in a critical condition. Subsequently the two assailants were arrested, and, being arraigned before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, were committed, to await the result of the injuries. Yesterday a letter was received at the office of the Coroner from Capt. JOSEPH H. PETTY, Thirteenth Precinct, stating that Dr. PLACE, who attended MCFADDEN, had reported him to be in a very dangerous condition, and had advised that his ante-mortem examination be taken immediately. Coroner HERMANN was assigned to the case, and the statement of the injured man was taken.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Bridge Gives Way on Harpeth River, Tennessee—Fifteen Persons Killed and Twenty-three Wounded—Distressing Scenes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 4.—A passenger-train on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, which left here at 6:30 P. M. yesterday, composed of two coaches and a sleeping-car, met with a deplorable accident at Harpeth River, about eighteen miles from Nashville. After the locomotive and baggage-car had crossed the bridge over the river, the bridge gave way, and the remainder of the train fell with it into the stream. Fifteen persons, so far as known at present, were killed, and twenty-three wounded. The killed are JOHN MARSHALL, of Nashville, Judge Hornbeager, of Clarksville; Charles Campbell, wife and child, of Edgefield, opposite Nashville; three men unknown; Mrs. Wm. S. Zetman and Mrs. Thomas Dunn, of Kingston Springs; Mr. Pendergast and Mr. Wright, of White Bluff; J. C. Bracket and brother, Wm. and Wiley Howard, of Marshall County. The wounded are: W. W. Gee, brakeman; V. Hale, Pount Isabel, Ind.; Mrs. Heard, Trenton, Tenn.; J. W. Scott, Mr. Wilhoits, Miss Clem. Leake and John Campbell, Nashville; J. W. Thompson, Amherst Court-house, Va.; Alex. Wright, White Bluff; W. Walker, Union City; W. E. Yeatman, Memphis; Thomas R. Yeatman, Kingston Springs; Mrs. Brown, Johnsonville; John Pegram and brother, Conductor Landis, S. S. Brown, Nashville; Robert Daniel, Bedford County, and Thos. Dunn, Kingston Springs. None of the wounded are mortally hurt. The dead and wounded were brought to Nashville and presented a sickening spectacle at the depot. The bodies of the dead strangers are left at the undertaker's for burial. The accident was the result of the weakness of the bridge. The train was running slowly.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The United States store-ship *Supply*, which left this port some three months ago, loaded with provisions for the sufferers by the war in France, reached this port yesterday, from Lisbon. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander Geo. Dewey, commanding; Lieut.-Commander A. G. Kellogg, Executive Officer; Lieut. C. S. Sperry, Navigator; Masters, B. S. Richards, Richard Rush, W. L. Field, Wm. H. Bechler; Assistant Pay-master, H. T. B. Harris; Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Bowen; Midshipmen, H. C. Nye, E. M. Hughes, W. Kilburn, J. D. Keeler; Captain's Clerk, G. J. Marbury; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry Thomson.

Coroner HERMAN was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the case of JOHN HENRY, aged eight years, who lived at No. 415 Ninth-street, who had died at Bellevue Hospital. On the 9th of June the deceased was riding on the front platform of a Second-avenue car, and when near Seventeenth-street, in First-avenue, either fell or was pushed from the car, one of the wheels of which passed over his left leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the leg was amputated, and death resulted yesterday. The case will be fully investigated today.

It is curious how ready some people are to declare the Fourth of July a nuisance. Some celebrators on Union-square, yesterday afternoon, hit the new white beaver of a passing traveler on the horse cars with a wad from their cannon, knocking the head-covering into the gutter. The proprietor, after picking it up and wiping the mud off, at once declared that our national day was a nuisance, and even anathematized the glorious occasion in an intemperate manner.

Yesterday the Staten Island Railroad Ferry Company ran four boats, making half-hour trips during the day, all loaded with people visiting the different places around the island. Nearly 20,000 people crossed the ferry, all the trains, which ran hourly to and from Tottenville, being loaded each way. It is said that more people rode over the road yesterday than on any other day since it has been in operation.

The east side made a great show of flags yesterday. The Germans laid in a large stock of them for their peace celebration, &c., and the crowded German tenements from Second to Eighth streets break out at the slightest provocation with a profusion of banners of all nations, which cover them like a garment. Some patriotic horse-car conductors also had their vehicles covered with flags yesterday.

Mr. CORNELIUS N. PAYN, the "ex-champion long distance pedestrian of America," who accepted the challenge to beat WESTON's time—112 miles in 23 hours and 44 minutes—failed signally yesterday. He became sick at the stomach, and was compelled to give it up at 6½ P. M., having walked forty-five miles up to that time.

It is remarked that at the foot of East Fifth-street, where the free bath is established, daily the number of bathers outside is about double the number of those inside. Very sensible, too, for the accommodations of the bath are so meagre that any one can appreciate the preference.

An eccentric tailor, named FOX, rode along Broadway yesterday, in a four-horse barouche, with a flag and streamer flying from a tall staff, and a stuffed fox on the front seat of the vehicle. He was attired in red coat, white breeches and cocked hat and feather. He was the observed of all observers.

Fears of a disturbance on July 12 seem to be entertained by the Police in connection with the Orange procession, for on that day the entire force has been ordered out, to prevent any such occurrences as disgraced our City on the occasion of the Orange picnic last year.

Yesterday morning the docket at the Tombs Police Court was very light, the regular old drunken faces being up again, but Judge SCOTT, who sat nearly till 10 o'clock, tempered justice with mercy, as far as he could, in honor of the glorious Fourth.

Nothing occurred yesterday in the Tombs by which the Fourth of July was recognized, and the regular prison discipline was preserved in all its details. FOSTER received a long visit from his wife, and is still hopeful that he may have a reprieve.

Lager is becoming a national drink in America, and in this City its popularity is far greater at present than whisky, which several years ago stood above all competition. Lager-beer sellers state that they dispose of about four times the amount that they did six years ago.

FRANKLIN J. KRAMER died, yesterday, at the Park Hospital from injuries received on the 1st inst. by falling through the hatchway at No. 38 Maiden-lane, as previously published. Coroner HERMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Elastic comical faces form the chief source of subsistence of a number of venders on Broadway. They are made of a composition of gum and flour, molded into the shape of a face, which, when squeezed, presents a variety of contortions and hideous expressions.

HENRY BOYD, yesterday, conveyed a man weighing 130 pounds in a wheelbarrow, from No. 32 Sixth-avenue to Central Park, in forty-one minutes. It was done for a wager of $125. A great crowd accompanied him. The scene was a very amusing one.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, morning, before Judge SCOTT, PETER CAMPBELL was held to answer on a charge of breaking into the residence of JOHN JONES, No. 113 Avenue D, and stealing a watch worth $17.

Bets are being freely offered, with very questionable taste, in up-town sporting houses, that BOTTS, the Newark murderer, will be hung. The odds are 100 to 80, and they find very few takers.

RICHARD BOLDOCK, aged twelve months, yesterday afternoon, fell from the roof of No. 102 James-street to that of the adjoining house, and thence to the sidewalk, receiving fatal injuries.

CHARLES MORGAN, a canal boatman, yesterday, fell from a street car of the Belt-Line and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

It was remarked, yesterday, at Police Head-quarters that less fires and accidents occurred in the City than on any Fourth of July on record.

The body of a drowned man was found, yesterday, in the East River, off Peck-slip, and was taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company have constructed a branch track at Fifth-street, where excursionists can secure the open excursion-cars for their parties.

ROBERT HANS was committed by Judge SCOTT, yesterday morning, for firing off a revolver in the street in violation of the corporation regulations.

There are thirty-eight vessels anchored at the Lower Quarantine Grounds, mostly schooners from Southern ports.

Epicures can dine on frogs at several of the prominent Broadway restaurants.

Last evening some enterprising patriots made their way to the top of the Astor House and threw down to the City Arabs bundles of lighted fire-crackers. The urchins tried to put them out and use them for their own edification, but in many cases disastrously burned fingers was the result. However, the boys did not lose their courage, but kept on burning their fingers until the supply ceased.

BROOKLYN.

A woman known as Mrs. JACKSON, residing at No. 673 Fulton-street, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the sixth-story window of her residence. She was killed instantly. She leaves one child. Before committing the rash act she dressed the little one and laid it in its crib. It is understood that the man with whom she had been living was not her husband, and that the cause of her suicide recent was his desertion of her.

About 6 o'clock last night a man who refused to give his name was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house suffering from a dangerous wound in the forehead, which he, while under the influence of liquor, had received by falling against an iron fence.

JOHN KELLY, aged forty-three years, residing at the corner of Catharine and Monroe streets, New-York, fell into the water yesterday afternoon, at the foot of India-dock, and was drowned. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. The body was subsequently recovered.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the grocery-store of LEWIS DASCHER, at No. 493 Third-avenue, was set on fire by a torpedo, thrown by some boys. The damage done amounted to about $250. Insured.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER has retired for the season to his farm near Peekskill, where he will remain until the end of September, taking a longer vacation than usual this year.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday sixty-seven trains ran over the Flushing Railroad, starting from each terminus every thirty minutes throughout the whole day. Twenty thousand passengers passed over the road, making the receipts of the Company over $5,000 for the day. Not a single train was behind time, and not a person was injured. In order to guard against accidents every crossing along the entire length of the road was flagged, and at every depot, in addition to the ticket agent, a person was stationed who had control over the platform, and no train left a depot unless the word was first given to the conductor by the platform agent that every one was aboard the cars.

Yesterday the daughter of Coroner TEWKSBURY, of Long Island City, was severely burned by the premature explosion of some gunpowder. A younger brother had been using the powder during the day, and left about a quarter of a pound under the front step. While the sister was gathering it up it exploded, without any perceptible cause, frightfully burning her hands and face, and also burning a little girl near by. It is feared that Miss TEWKSBURY will lose the use of her eyes.

A melancholy accident transpired Monday evening, whereby one man lost his life and another just escaped. At a cutting for the double track of the South Side Railroad, while a number of men were at work, the bank caved, covering two laborers. Before they could be got out, one was dead. Coroner ALLEN held an inquest.

Yesterday Father DRIMMING held his great picnic for the benefit of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Long Island City, at Jackson's Avenue Park. Full 10,000 people were present, including all the members of the City Government and the Aldermen.

The celebration at Farmingdale passed off successfully. Addresses were made by Hon. L. B. PRINCE, Judge [illegible] and H. HAMILTON.

At College Point the rush was immense, as many as 12,000 people being present from the City and surrounding towns.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon a man, as he was walking along Montgomery-street, Jersey City, threw a stump of a lighted cigar from his hand. It happened to fall on a fire-cracker stand, and a most extensive, brilliant and gratuitous display of fireworks was the consequence. The occurrence drew a large crowd, and two fire-engines were on hand for fear a fire might break out. The whole affair was the result of carelessness.

The funeral of Gen. OLIVER S. HALSTED, who was killed on Sunday morning, will take place today, from his late residence, Broad-street, Newark. The remains, which have been delivered to his family, will be conveyed to Elizabeth, where they will be interred in the family burial ground at the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

Mrs. ANN HALAHAN, living at No. 377 Ogden-street, Newark, in attempting for some purpose to get out of bed at an early hour yesterday morning, while half asleep, got out on the wrong side and fell from the third story window to the pavement. Her injuries resulted in her death in half an hour. She was eighty years old.

About midnight on Monday two freight trains collided at Monmouth Junction, causing a delay to the Washington train of several hours. No person was hurt or damage caused except the tearing up of the rails for a short distance and the smashing of a few coal cars.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 4—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and the account. American securities firm; Five-twenties, 1862, 91½; 1865, 91¼; 1867, 90¾; Ten-forties, 88½.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—4½ P. M.—COTTON quiet. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. Red Western WHEAT, 11s. [illegible]d. The total receipts for three days, 60,000 quarters, including 55,000 American. PEAS 39s. 6d.

[Advertisement.]
ANNOUNCEMENT.
To the Ticket-holders to the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts:
Arrangements are now fully completed for the great concerts and distribution, which will commence at 8½ P.M., at Irving Hall, July the 8th. In order to accommodate the greatest number of our friends, it has been deemed advisable to have the concerts in this City. $800,000 worth of the finest and most valuable diamond jewelry, warranted to be such by the largest wholesale diamond-house in the world, will be given to the ticket buyers during the series of concerts, which will continue until the entire magnificent collection is disposed of. The drawing will be conducted by a committee selected by the ticket buyers. Tickets can be had by application to our Agents at principal hotels, and at Central Park Garden. See circulars.
J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway.
National Bank of the Republic, Depository.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Herald*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Nevada	July 5	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 5	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Limerick	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 6	New-York	Bremen.
Weser	July 8	New-York	Bremen.
The Queen	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	July 8	New-York	London.
Oceanic	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	July 8	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA, &C.

San Francisco	July 6	New-York	Bermuda.
Columbia	July 6	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	July 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nevada*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 4.—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool*—R. H. Thompson, O. Kernan, P. Forbes, son and servant, Marchioness Cavaletti, Miss Conrad, W. D. Sloane, F. Lalley, St John Hutchinson, J. Inglis, J. Hanan, P. Bentley and lady, J. H. Sheats and lady, Mrs. Edey, Miss March, J. Walsh, L. Calvocoressi, J. Carey, Jr., lady, child and 3 servants, Miss Cary and maid, Master Cary and tutor, L. Clark, Miss Clark, Rev. D. Anderson, C. Cornish Brown, J. Kendall, H. Robinson, E. A. Ward and lady, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, F. E. Worthens, Rev. J. S. Baber, W. Thompson, E. Delano, A. Engel, F. Naylor, S. Rogers, J. R. Livingston, Miss Livingston and maid, Rev. F. McNeirney, Mrs. J. E. McCay, Mr. Rhodes, T. Harbison, Thos. Davey and lady, Miss Davey, Miss Lewis, J. Russell, lady and child, J. H. Russell, G. H. Norris, T. Cullen, W. Fletcher, Mr. Fanshawe, J. Wilson, F. Younger, E. R. Wood, Mr. Hunlin, T. Drake and lady, Miss Drake, Miss C. Drake, G. P. Whitelaw, G. H. Gill, E.T. Butler, Capt. Beltshoover, A. Austin and lady, W. R. Willis, J. Barnes, G. Young, E. C. Johnson, J. Russie and lady, B. J. Carpenter, lady, child and servant, J. Seeligman, H. Bunge, H. A. Bunge, A. A. Flint and lady, Mr. Alexandre, E. Peterson, E. P. Greene, H. A. Davis, F. Henriques, J. E. Raymond, A. Friedman, L. A. Jacobus, C. W. Anderson, Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, L. A. Papineau, lady and servant, Misses Papineau, (2,) Master L. J. Papineau, Sir C. Bendon, A. T. Schnitter, E. Blythe, W. Thirwall, E. C. Davies, J. A. Bristol, Dr. J. Jackson, Miss Reeves, Miss Thompson, Mr. J. Atkinson, lady and child, Capt. A. C. Hamilton, D. E. Farrington, T. Hillyer, Rev. J. J. Trebeck, F. Martin, J. H. Brown, W. M. Woodhull and lady, T. H. Lowe, H. M. Maxwell, Miss Chaloey and servant, F. M. Pixley and lady, Miss Pixley, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Glover, G. R. Durden, A. Borden, Miss Woodard, E. A. Upton and lady, G. A. Upton, F. F. Moffet, W. E. Brand, A. L. Brown, G. G. Dodson, F. Cornes and lady, L. Rothschild, F. Lesser, H. R. Tompkins, W. J. Westcott, C. Johnston, J. H. Wray and lady, Mr. Colgate, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Merrill, R. Davis, C. H. Fuscher, J. Read, Mr. Shaw, T. W. Markley and lady, Mr. Van Gaasbeck, Mr. Charlesworth, Miss Charlesworth, S. Swann, S. J. Swann, R. Cooke and lady, J. Simpson and lady, J. Maukman and child, E. S. Lenox, J. Hayward, Master J. Miller, A. Reurimo, S. A. Potera.

JULY 4.—*In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool*—Mrs. M. Dewar, Mrs. Battenburg, H. Sanderson, Miss Nash, Miss Farnsworth, Rev. H. N. Barnum, wife and 3 children, Mrs. N. Leacock, Mrs. C. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mitchell, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ling, Mrs. James Watson and 4 children, Geo. Martin, E. D. Filson, Miss H. M. Smith, C. H. Roberts, Mr. Mitchell, J. J. Murray, Miss James, Mrs. D. Russell, Mrs. Stewart and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Hewett, F. Mendoza, Mrs. C. F. Nagle and child, T. Hobson, Rev. James Osborn, Mrs. and Miss Brazier, Master Brazier, Miss Houghton, Mrs. E. F. Williams and child, Miss L. C. Watts, Miss E. Graham, Miss J. Cannell, Miss S. H. Kinnaght, Mrs. Julia Coghlan, Mrs. A. F. Gillott, Miss J. Schweiyer, J. N. Kirchhoffer, wife and child, Mrs. Raymond.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:34 | Sun sets....7:34 | Moon rises..[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool June 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 724 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage; July 2, lat. 41 18, lon. 63 37, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently of about 150 tons; same day, 4 P. M., lat. 41, lon. 63 30, passed steam-ship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool; same time, saw steam-ship Pereire, hence for Havre.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. July 2, 18 miles N. E. from Frying Pan Light-ship, spoke schr. Florence Rogers, hence for Charleston; same day, Cape Lookout light bearing N. W. by W., exchanged signals with schr. Arthur, bound N. The M. was detained 7 hours outside the bar by dense fog.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. July 3, off Hatteras, passed steam-ship Clyde, hence for Galveston; General Meade, do., for New-Orleans; Catharine Whiting, do., for Fernandina, and Magnolia, do., for Savannah.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool June 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Franklyn.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah July 1, with cotton and passengers to R. Lowden.

United States store-ship Supply, Lieut.-Com. Dewey, Lisbon 26 days. Came the southern passage. The Supply has been out with supplies for the French.

Bark Harwich, (of London,) French, Shields May 17, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to lon. 40; from thence westerly winds and fogs; June 28, lat. 41, lon. 58 55, had a severe gale from S. W. to N. W., lasting [illegible].

Bark Rosella, (Ital.,) Pesce, Castellamare 70 ds., via Delaware Breakwater July 1, with brimstone to A. Murphy—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 12, and since had light winds and calms.

Bark Aspasia, (of London,) Williams, Palermo 56 ds., with fruit to Lygobel & Day—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Came the southern passage, and had light winds and calms.

Bark Fido, (Norw.,) Madsen, Cardiff 58 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Harriet Amelia (of Maitland, N. S.,) Higgins, St. Johns, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to R. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had very light winds the entire passage; left in port brig Geo. Harris, for New-York, to sail June 11; schr. Joseph Oakes, for Delaware Breakwater, for orders to sail do.

Brig Lophema, (of Truro,) Congdon, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with 259 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Edie Waters, (Boston,) Baker, Apalachicola, F., 11 ds., with lumber to Dudley & Delano—vessel to Bellam & Livermore; has had [illegible] weather the entire passage; left [illegible], for Boston, all the day previous.

Schr. Ida Bell, Faben, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Susan Wright, Dewley, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to W. H. Mount.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Merrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice Baker, Smith, Calais, lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa, [illegible], Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Neptune, Lynch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Mayo, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Twin Sisters, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Dog, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. C. Atwater, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Magnet, Kelly, Jonesport 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Harrington, Thomaston.

Schr. Mary Natt, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Hackett, Providence.

Schr. R. C. Dennison, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Wm. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Fall River.

Schr. Fashion, Garberry, New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Providence.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Sag Harbor.

Schr. L. E. Somers, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Taunton.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., very hazy.

Below.

Ship Palmerston, (N. G.,) Kotts, Hamburg May 31, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Punjaub, (of Belfast, Ireland,) McConnell, Liverpool May 26, with mdse. to master.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—Arr. steamers James Adger, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; brig F. H. Jenkins, from Boston; schr. Florence Rogers, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 4—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Fred. Walton, from Georgetown, D. C., for Portland; Thomas N. Stone, from Portland, for Salem; Adeline, from Fall River, for Dennysville; Somers and M. D. Scull, from Salem, for Philadelphia; Summerville, for New-York; Exchange, Bath, for do.; Sandy Point, from Boston; Jeremie, from Hayti, and Ladoskia, from Bangor, for Pawtucket. 7 A. M.—Wind S. E. and light. Thick fog.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—Arr. steam-ship Calabria, Macmickan, from New-York, for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 4.—Arr. steamers Bremen, from New-York; Ohio, from Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—Arr. steamers City of Paris and Calabria, from New-York.

MOVILLE, July 4.—Arr. steamer St. David, for Glasgow.

FINE BRONZES,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
Perseus and Andromeda,
BY L. GREGOIRE.
Dido and Ascanius,
BY DUMAIGE.
BIRDS,
BY PAUTROT AND MOIGNIEZ.
CLOCK SETS,
XVITH CENTURY STYLE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
PASSPORTS FURNISHED WITHOUT CHARGE.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.